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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

H. P. ROSS, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Compensation Bill Passes to Third Reading.

Corporation Bill in the Senate.

Requiring Judges to File Written Opinions.

Report of Dimmick Committee Next Tuesday.

Return of Speaker McCormick.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1874.

SENATE.

The only bill read in place was one bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Aldermen to fill vacancies.

The Compensation bill came up and passed to third reading.

The bill dividing the Eighth Normal School district was recalled from the House and reconsidered.

The bill authorizing City Superintendents to hold teachers' institutes was postponed.

The afternoon was spent on the Corporation bill, and only half of it was got through with.

Adjourned till Monday at 7½ P. M.

HOUSE.

The House occupied all the morning on the act providing for the collection of taxes.

The act requiring Judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions was amended to apply to Common Pleas Judges, giving the latter six months in which to do so.

Mr. Young, of the Dimmick Committee, will report in full on Tuesday.

Mr. McCormick was in the chair to-day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1874.

The House, to-day, took up and passed finally, by a vote of 74 to 7, the bill to regulate the taxation of corporations. Several efforts were made to amend it, but the House refused to listen to them. It now goes to the Senate for its action.

The bill relative to paying for advertising the new Constitution was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Usury bill, or the bill to repeal the Usury laws, went to its long home. A motion to postpone indefinitely was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 14, and so ends that lesson. The vote thus given must not, however, be misconstrued. There was a decided majority in the House against the bill, and, as it could not pass, its friends allowed it to be disposed of in this way. The counties bordering on New York, in which 7 per cent. is the legal rate of interest, and Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, commercial centers, all wanted the Usury laws repealed; but the center of the State, which does not feel the pressure as the Eastern and Western extremities of the State do, was inexorably opposed to the repeal. The representatives opposed to it contended that a bill allowing contracts to be made to pay interest up to 10 per cent., which this bill did, would practically fix the legal rate at 10 per cent., and there was much force in their argument.

Three bills which passed first reading, yesterday, passed second reading to-day—House bill to authorize change of venue in criminal cases; joint resolution to appoint commissioners to inspect bituminous coal mines; and House bill requiring township audits to be published.

In Senate the following bills passed second reading:

Senate bill No. 57, an act to authorize city superintendents to hold teachers' institutes independent of county superintendents.

Senate bill No. 59, an act to repeal the supplement to an act relating to executions.

Senate bill No. 59, an act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Senate bill No. 38, an act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, passed finally.

Senate bill No. 47, an act to provide for the submission of civil cases to the decision of the court and to dispense with trial by jury, being on its final passage, it was amended by unanimous consent, when on a vote being taken it was defeated—yeas 15, nays 9, less than the constitutional number of Senators voting in the affirmative.

Senate bill No. 45, an act to fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly and number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, was renumed.

Mr. McKinley moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. White moved to amend by postponing indefinitely.

On the amendment a general discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. White, Rutan, McClure, McKinley and Wallace, after which the amendment was withdrawn by Mr. White, and the amendment of Mr. McKinley was agreed to.

During the discussion, Mr. McKinley referred to the amendment which Mr. Rutan gave notice he would introduce, at the proper time, fixing the first December, 1874, as the day on which the pending bill shall go into effect, and leaving the pay of the present session to be fixed in the Appropriation bill, and approved it strongly.

Mr. McClure followed, and resisted all increase of salary as unconstitutional. He said he had always voted for the largest sum named, as salary, and in voting to fix the salary. Now, he proposed to do it in a bold, open, manly way, and not by a resort to subterfuge and indirection. The proposition of Mr. Rutan he declared to be a mere evasion, and he called upon Senators to do what they did in a direct way, like men responsible for their acts, and not attempt to cover up their acts by smuggling their legislation into an appropriation bill.

Mr. Rutan replied energetically. He was not afraid, he said, to stand up to whatever he did. He did not believe that there was now any law fixing the salary of members; that this Legislature could therefore fix their own salaries as well as the salaries of future Legislatures; and that as this Legislature had a great deal more to do than any future Legislature was likely to have, and would probably be kept here until May or June, it should proceed at once to fix the pay of future Legislatures, and leave the question as to its own pay to be settled at the close of the session, according to the length of time that may be required to perform the heavy duties imposed on it. All this talk of such an act as this being a subterfuge was the purest demagogism.

Mr. Wallace, who had, on a previous occasion, expressed opinions similar to those of Mr. Rutan, was somewhat excited by Mr. McClure's insinuations, and went into the Senator from the Fourth district with a hearty vim which was exhilerating. He said that he sincerely regarded the provisions of the new Constitution on this subject as applying exclusively to the Legislatures to be chosen under it, and that the pending bill should therefore be prospective. The Legislature better to be chosen would have but little comparatively to do, while this Legislature had to perfect and pass all the imperfect legislation rendered necessary by a change in the fundamental law. If this Legislature could get through by the middle of April it would be sufficiently well paid at $5 per day; but if it had to stay here until June, it was unjust and unfair to ask it to sit here till that time for the same sum that would be paid the next Legislature for one or two months' service. The constitutional provision, in his judgment, did not apply to this session, and the proper time to fix the pay for this session was when it had drawn sufficiently near its end to know what was properly due for its services. If he had to stay here one hundred and fifty days, he would not be afraid to vote himself $1,500, and he would take all the responsibility which that vote is valued. He interpreted the Constitution as he understood it. He did not attempt to force his construction upon the Senator from the Fourth district, nor would he allow that Senator either to force a different construction upon him, or to lecture him upon his duties. He would resort to no subterfuges or evasions, and it ill became the Senator from the Fourth district to be preaching homilies to him on the subject when it was plain they had no influence or effect, either on the Republican side of the chamber or the Democratic, or outside of it.

This bold, hard hit between the eyes terminated the discussion, and the bill went over for the present. The Senate chamber was full of spectators, at the time, and there was a general chuckle of satisfaction over the results of the encounter. SPECIAL.

A Verdict for $5,500 Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., February 27, 1874.

In the Knox county Court of Common Pleas, the case of Rome against the Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was submitted to the jury last night. This morning the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,500. Col. Cooper gave notice that a new trial would be demanded by the defendants. This case grew out of the unfortunate collision at Independence, in September, 1872, during the time of the State fair, held at Mansfield. The plaintiff sued the railroad company for personal injuries received, claiming $30,000 damages.

The Newport (Ky.) Labor Troubles.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—The proprietor of Swift's rolling mill at Newport, Kentucky, tonight telegraphed to Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, for protection to enable him to resume work at his rolling mills; also to the Secretary of War for a detachment of soldiers from the Newport barracks to guard the boats he is constructing for the government.

TEMPERANCE.

Philadelphia Women Praying on the Pavements—The Result Not Encouraging—Saloon Keepers Inexorable—Groans from the Spectators.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1874.

This afternoon, at one of a series of church prayer meetings which have been held every Friday for two months in the little Baptist chapel in the pastorate of E. C. Romine, who is doing good work in Kensington, a well known electrical doctress (founder of the electric vapor bath, maker of electric baking powder, author of "The New Path in Electric Therapeutics," and a successful temperance lecturess), after making a stirring address to about one hundred women present, called for volunteers to go out and inaugurate the western tactics for reducing liquor selling in this city. About twenty women agreed to follow her, and they sallied out in a body and proceeded two squares below Susquehanna avenue and Fifth street, where there were seven lager beer and liquor saloons in a single square.

Mrs. Professor French lead the body of women to the side door of Christian Hagenlocher's lager beer saloon, and requested the proprietor to allow a meeting in his bar room. He refused in broken English, explaining that it was a drinking house, not a meeting hall. She then asked for a room up stairs. Reply—"Boarders." In answer to questions from her, the German said he sold liquor to men, not, however, when drunk, and closed the conversation by saying that he had paid his license, and shutting the door in her face.

The women then went a few doors below, to the store of one of their number, where they prayed and sang.

They then issued out again and gathered before the side door of A. Kramer's lager beer saloon. Their raps not being answered, a hymn was sung by the women and an appropriate prayer made in a loud and distinct voice, by Mrs. French, on the pavement. A woman kept this saloon, and paid no attention, but went on selling beer over the counter. The party, then crossed the street to No. 923 Susquehanna avenue, another lager beer place kept by Oberholtzer. Here the side door was besieged and a hymn and two vigorous prayers (the latter by Mrs. French) were given. The German proprietor, very angry, appealed to a policeman who stood by to remove the crowd of women, boys and men from his pavement. The policeman refused, saying that he had no power unless they were inciting to a breach of the peace. After the second prayer, the party returned to the chapel, where the rest had remained praying. Mrs. French entered, crying "victory is ours." The women dispersed to their homes, and their leader attended another meeting in West Philadelphia.

During the demonstration no attempt was made to stop the sale of liquor, which continued all the while; the Germans esteeming it an unexpected opportunity to ply their vocation. A large crowd of men and boys gathered in each case, and at the last place joined in groaning on their departure.

The woman movement has had no other apparent effect than to excite curiosity among the neighbors, and the earnest prayers of Mrs. French threw several of her own party into a state of nervous excitation, manifesting itself in convulsive sobbings. She proposes to hold other meetings, one on Sunday afternoon in Wood's Museum.

This movement has made its appearance in Patterson, N. J., where a prohibition keeper has agreed not to drink himself, but to continue selling.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, sent a delegation of two hundred women to Harrisburg yesterday, to urge the Legislature not to repeal to the repeal. The representatives opposed to it contended that a bill allowing contracts to be made to pay interest up to 10 per cent. which this bill did, would practically fix the legal rate at 10 per cent., and there was much force in their argument.

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XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented the petition of workingmen of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan against any increase in taxation. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill in relation to import duties on fruit, being the bill to correct an error in the late Tariff bill. Passed. Also, a bill authorizing the Chief Clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the resolution to print extra copies of the Smithsonian Institution report. Passed.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan canal. Passed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York a credit of $50,000 on his stamp account. Passed. The bill is to relieve that officer of the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without the default or negligence of the Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what, if any, additional legislation is required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disbursing United States revenue stamps and public money, and whether persons having the custody of such stamps and money should not in all cases be required to give bond with security for the proper execution of their duty. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct a branch mint at San Francisco. Passed.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic being the unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, appropriating $16,000 for the expenses of the Commission agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that it would be the entering wedge for Congress to enter upon legislation affecting the rights and powers of States.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the House bill in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the House bill providing that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence shall be national in its character, that arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original Commission and shall be carried out to conform to the provisions of the act of Congress, and that no money shall be appropriated from the national Treasury on account of the celebration.

In advocating the adoption of the amendment, Mr. SUMNER said that one of the first votes of the Commission went to show that the celebration should be national in its character, and not international, as they provided that it should be open from the anniversary of the battle of Lexington to the battle of Yorktown, but a change came over the spirits and they now wanted to have a world's fair. The two ideas were inconsistent, inharmonious twins, bound together by an unnatural ligament like those two now on the surgeon's table in Philadelphia. He would be invited to participate, and taking her seat on the Centennial bench, would place on the arraignment of George III, and his tyrannical grandfathers. Italy would have representatives of her two sovereigns, Victor Emmanuel and Prus1X. Germany would have representatives of her Emperor, who prayed by the right divine. Austria would be represented by her descendant of Joseph II, who declared, on introduction to Benj. Franklin, giving as a reason that his business was to be a royalist. Kings and queens, emperors, princes and potentates would be invited, and the republic would be expected to welcome them. He did not think they should be invited, as it would not be consistent with our own self-respect. At another thing, a world's fair here would be different from one in Europe. We in Europe would not have the same number of people as drawn by the European exhibition. We had but forty million people in this country, while the world fairs of London, Paris or Vienna had all of Europe to patronize them. N. J. Wheeler, president of Congress, hold a world's fair here, only three years after that at Vienna. He did not think the country able to incur the expenditure of such an exhibition.

Mr. SCOTT said when the House bill on this subject was passed and sent to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Sumner was then chairman. The very title of the bill referred to an international exhibition. If Boston had been agreed upon as the place for holding the exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this international exhibition failed, it would be because Congress refused to comply with the obligation resting upon it to make it a success. He understood from the Board of Finance that if Congress would appropriate $3,000,000, one and a half millions payable the present year and one and a half millions payable the year after, the exhibition could be made a success. Congress should not hesitate to appropriate three, five or even eight million dollars to make the exhibition a success, and have the products of our country compared with those of other nations. He had no doubt whatever of the power of the general government to make such an appropriation, for the exhibition was not a Pennsylvania project, but a great national project, and if it failed, the whole of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The people of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the whole United States as their own State.

Mr. WEST submitted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, repealing so much of the act of July 7th, 1838, as provides for the detail of officers of the line from time to time, and providing that hereafter the Secretary of War shall have authority to detail officers to superintend such bonds which he may consider necessary to be given by officers detailed. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. STEWART moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. CARPENTER said that on Monday next, after the pending bill should be disposed of he would ask the Senate to take up, for reference, his bill in regard to a new election in Louisiana, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate so to enable him to submit some remarks thereon.

Mr. WEST said that, as a member of the Appropriation Committee having charge of the Army Appropriation bill, he would ask to have that considered as soon as the pending bill should be disposed of, to the exclusion of everything else.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. TYNER moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said he would say that when the members were more generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Postoffice Committee, with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication, and the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The House, at 1:40 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. PETERS in the Chair.

The committee rose and reported a number of private bills which passed.

Mr. TYNER, referring to his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill reviving the franking privilege, said that after thinking the matter over fully, and taking counsel of friends, he had concluded to withdraw the motion, and he gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill, and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules, for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

Mr. SHANKS entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up hereafter.

The House adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Young Man Drowned at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 27, 1874.

A young man named William Rhoades, aged seventeen, broke through the ice yesterday while skating, and had a very narrow escape from drowning. To-day he went on the ice again, broke through and was drowned.

Man Killed at Blanchester, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOVELAND, O., February 27, 1874.

The St. Louis express on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, due here at 5:50 P. M., struck a man named Munse, west of Blanchester, a resident of that place, and carried him some distance before they found him, on the pilot. When found he was dead.

Fatal Accident at Marion, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., February 27, 1874.

Charles Mark, an employee of the C. W. & M. Railway, was killed here last evening by a gravel bank caving and throwing him against a construction train.

Playing With a Revolver—The Usual Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., February 27, 1874.

A young girl by the name of Baird, living in Adamsville, Crawford county, was accidentally shot to-day, by the premature discharge of a revolver, while at play with one of her schoolmates at school. The ball took effect in her head, and she died in a few minutes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel Drew is lying dangerously ill at his home in New York.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,330,327.

There are 1,450 Granges in Indiana, an average of sixteen to each county.

In the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, an ordinance to license the social evil was defeated by a vote of seven to fifteen.

The steamship Illinois, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. The Elysia, from Glasgow, and Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived at New York.

Senator Chandler has brought suit against the Detroit *Free Press* for libel, claiming one hundred thousand dollars damages. The alleged libel is in a special dispatch from Washington, February 20th, charging Chandler with intoxication and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber.

Fresh beef has been two cents per pound cheaper at New York, this winter, in consequence of the bringing of seventy-five car loads of ten tons each, from Texas.

Prophets say 40,000,000 bushels of wheat will be the California crop in 1874. Seventy wet days, and eighteen inches of water, up to the second week of this month.

Steinway Pianos—Burdett Organs.

The most perfect and popular instruments of the present day are unquestionably the *Steinway* pianos and the *Burdett* organs, and it is safe to say that none others could at all find sale if played upon and tested alongside of them. A single meeting will satisfy any one as to their great superiority of tone and workmanship, while their durability is truly wonderful. Although they yield but small profits to the exclusive agents, Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., yet those gentlemen prefer to sell the *best* only rather than double their gains by offering *shoddy* instruments, and thus, by deceiving their friends and the public, jeopardize their hard-earned reputation for reliable and honorable dealing. The establishment of H. Kleber & Bro. is the headquarters of all that is distinguished in musical matters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Land Titles in the Northwest.

CONFIRMATION OF ORIGINAL PATENTS.

Ex-President Baez Leaves the City.

Rumor of His Return to San Domingo.

Van Buren's Accounts Square.

Financial Views of Senator Scott.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Simmons Confirmed, Notwithstanding the Opposition of Sumner and Boutwell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1874.

Land Titles in the Northwest.

Subsequent to the organization of the Northwestern Territory, under the acts of 1788, a large number of land titles were confirmed by Governor St. Clair and General Harrison, his successor.

In 1812 the commissioners appointed by Congress reported against a large number of these claims, and their action was confirmed by Congress. This gave rise to incessant litigation as lands became valuable. The courts, in a majority of instances, sustained the patents issued by the territorial government. The House Committee on Private Land Claims has agreed upon a bill accepting the decisions of the courts in favor of the patents issued by the Territorial Governors.

Ex-President Baez.

of San Domingo, yesterday called upon the President, previous to taking leave of the capital. It has been stated that Baez will return to San Domingo, which would indicate that he contemplates fomenting a revolution against the rule of Gonzales. Those in a position to know the views of ex-President Baez deny these statements. President Baez has received no information that his brothers have been banished from the Islands.

The Accounts of Gen. Van Buren.

late Chief Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, show that the charges of extravagance in the use of money placed at his disposal, are unfounded. It appears that there was some correspon dence on the subject of vouchers for small items. The President of State of its discreation, passed them. There was also a small sum which had been carried off by an absconding subordinate, which was entered against Gen. Van Buren. The Secretary of Treasury has decided that there was a balance due Gen. Van Buren for salary, and also a considerable sum was accounted for as turned over to Gen. Van Buren's successor.

The District Attorneyship.

Senator Scott has yet taken no action respecting the vacant District Attorneyship. The recommendations of the rival aspirants already mentioned in these dispatches continue to pour in.

Financial Views of Senator Scott.

The career of Senator Scott since his presence in the Senate has been so creditable to his constituency and his own marked abilities, that it is proper to state that the assertions which have been circulated through certain newspapers respecting the views of the Senator on the finances, are grossly incorrect. His views are in entire accordance with the interests of the laboring classes. He is not in favor of immediate specie resumption, or of naming a day for resumption, although he favors no more issues of irredeemable paper currency. He has taken such a position as would retain **the wages of labor at their present rate**, with no decrease in the value of the currency.

The Centennial Bill

was to-day debated. Senator Scott made a telling speech, showing the importance of making the Exposition international.

The Boston Collectorship.

Messrs. Butler, Boutwell, Richardson, Buffington and other prominent citizens of the old Bay State in and out of Congress, congregated at the President's house at an early hour this morning and had an interview with the President, Mr. Butler declaring that Simmons would win, and the President expressing a wish that the matter was disposed of. The hero of Dutch Gap next was seen along the lines of the Senate, electioneering for his friend. In Executive session, Mr. Sumner made a violent speech against the nomination, which, however, was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 16. Boutwell yesterday reported against the nomination, and so voted to-day. The carrying of Simmons' nomination against both Senators of the State is unprecedented in the Senate. When the result of the ballot was learned in the corridors, the Simmons men, who were on hand in large numbers, one up a shout. In their excitement three more cheers were given for Butler, the next Governor. The Simmons headquarters, to-night, do not reflect the temperance principles of the Puritan State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1874.

MRS. GAINE'S TESTIMONY AGAINST DURELL.

A Washington dispatch says: Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, of New Orleans, has been before the sub-committee in the case of Judge Durell, and that her testimony is regarded as of such a character as to require a prompt presentation of articles of impeachment. Mrs. Gaines, it seems, had a conversation about Judge Durell with her lawyer, Mr. Stone, who said: "Durell will sit upon your cases and decide in your favor upon certain conditions, which are that Sheriff Conner retains in his hands $24,000 for making streets in the property litigated for by the Union Company and the heirs of Cavalier and Davenport. Mrs. Gaines, Durell can arrange it if you will give him twenty thousand square dollars. Nine thousand dollars you can have, the remainder is to be given to the above-named heirs, and every other lot in two squares designated is also to be given to Durell." Subsequently, at the house of Norton, assignee in bankruptcy, Mrs. Gaines met Durell, who, when asked why he could not sit in her case, referred her to Norton. Meeting that official, he said to Mrs. Gaines that if she would consent to the proposition made to her by Mr. Stone the day before, Judge Durell would sit in her cases.

MEETING OF GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society last evening, J. A. McGahan, the only civilian that entered Khiva with the Russian expedition of conquest, made an address. He was followed by Generals Sherman, who mentioned some incidents in his trip to Caucasus, and said that Russia would be the means of civilizing old Asia.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Route 2,487, Valley Junction to Ebbvale, 13 3-10 miles—from March 10th the transportation of mails is ordered with the Bachman Valley Railroad Company on this route six times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run; compensation to be determined by grade of service shown hereafter.

PENSION TO MRS. CANBY.

The House to-day granted a pension of fifty dollars per month to the widow of General Canby. Mr. Coburn made an effort to have the pension one hundred dollars per month.

ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

The House has voted to the widow of General Meade and the mother of General McPherson pensions of fifty dollars per month each, and increased the pension of the widow of Commodore Elliott from thirty to fifty dollars per month.

THE COSTLY COMMA.

The House bill in relation to import duties on fruits, as reported from the Finance Committee and passed by the Senate, is as follows, having been materially amended by the Finance Committee: Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to suspend the repayment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruit until further legislation by Congress authorizing the same, or until the final decision of the Supreme Court, except in cases where suits cannot have been discontinued by the instruction of the Attorney of the Treasury; and the error, in the punctuation of the clause relating to fruit-plants in the fifth section of the tariff act approved June 10th, 1872, of inserting a comma instead of a hyphen after the word "fruit," is hereby corrected, and said clause shall read as follows: "Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation and cultivation." The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

THE FIGHT OVER SIMMONS.

The following telegrams were sent from here to-night:

WASHINGTON, February 27.

Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John H. Cummings, J. H. Danforth and others, Merchants' Exchange, Boston, Mass.:

We have performed the duty with which we werecharged, and have laid before the President, Senator Boutwell and others such views and facts as will tend to correct the idea that a single member runs the whole delegation and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We hope the result may enable you to dispel another error which has been industriously circulated, and which is eminently calculated to injure the well earned fame of our President, and to disturb the harmony of the great Republican party, namely, that the same audacious party rules the President.

(Signed) JNO. M. FORBES, Chairman.

Hon. A. H. Rice, Alpheus Hardy, John Cummings, J. H. Danforth and others, Merchants' Exchange, Boston:

Since the committee telegraphed you, the fight here is over. The fight at home is to come. We propose to keep the Republican party of Massachusetts where John A. Andrew left it.

(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES.

To-night Simmons received numerous friends at his quarters, who congratulated him on his triumph.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THIERS GETS HIS ALBUM.

PARIS, February 27.—Ex-President Thiers was presented yesterday with the album sent to him by the French residents of New York.

M. Thiers, in expressing thanks for the gift, said: "This gift is strong testimony of the esteem of Frenchmen residing in the several American cities, whom distance preserves from the political passions prevailing here, and who represent the impartial judgment of posterity. The noble example of Washington should be a model for all of us. Those who govern France will be fortunate if unitedly they succeed in accomplishing the work God gave Washington to achieve alone."

CABLE ENTERPRISE ABANDONED.

LONDON, February 27.—The company which issued proposals for laying a light telegraph cable between England and America, has abandoned the enterprise.

LOUIS XVII. PRONOUNCED CRAZY.

PARIS, February 27.—The Court of Appeals has dismissed the claim of Noundorff, who styles himself Louis XVII., pronouncing the man a crazy adventurer.

England.

MR. CARDWELL REWARDED.

Mr. Cardwell, late War Secretary, becomes Viscount Cardwell.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND BRIDE.

LONDON, February 28.—It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th of March.

PROF. HUXLEY INSTALLED RECTOR OF ABERDEEN.

LONDON, February 28.—Professor Huxley was yesterday installed as rector of the University of Aberdeen.

LATEST FROM THE ASHANTEES.

LONDON, February 28.—Advices from Gold Coast represent that up to the 29th of January it was doubtful whether the Ashantees meant peace or war. News has been received that a large force of the enemy was collecting in the rear of the British forces, a reconnoisance was made, and this led to the series of battles previously reported, which ended in the capture of Coomassie.

Spain.

SPANISH ARMY THRICE REPULSED.

BAYONNE, February 27.—The Spanish army under General Morionese has made three attacks on the Carlist forces before Bilboa, and was repulsed each time.

Austria.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, February 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from his visit to the Czar.

Buenos Ayres.

THE CHOLERA STILL RAGING.

LISBON, February 27.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres have been received. The cholers continues to rage with unabated violence.

Japan.

THE INSURRECTION CONTINUES.

NAGASAKI, February 27.—The insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki, and there has been some fighting, with what result is unknown. Foreign residents are safe under the protection of their Consuls and men-of-war in the harbor.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 27.—CONSOLS 92¾@92⅞. American securities, small sales at unchanged prices. New York Central 95½; Erie 43@43⅜; Erie preferred 70@70½; Illinois Central 96@96½; Petroleum 18s 10½d. Linseed oil £29 2s. Turpentine 35s.

PARIS, February 27.—Specie in Bank of France increased 13,900,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 27.—United States 5 20's of 1862, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American, special contract 6,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 12s 6d @12s 8d; club 12s 9d@13s; red western spring 11s 4d @11s. Corn 30s 9d. Flour 27s 6d@28s 6d. Pork 62s. Others unchanged.

CRIMES.

Highway Robbery Near Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 27, 1874.

A man named George Howenstein was assaulted, two miles west of this city, this afternoon, by three tramps, and robbed of his pocket book containing a few dollars, and a watch and chain worth about twenty dollars.

The Cr

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

THAT crime *celebre* of the century, the famous TICHBORNE case, is to be given to the jury to-day.

THE New York *Sun* sneeringly wants to know what they are going to do with the true Mount Sinai, now that it has been discovered. That paper seems to have a grudge against everything which in the least degree suggests or savors of the Moral Law.

WONDERS will never cease. That bitter Bourbon paper, the Memphis *Appeal*, is in favor of compulsory education. This is the most encouraging evidence of a sincere desire for self-improvement on the part of that journal we have as yet observed.

CONGRESS is not exactly killing itself with hard work. The session seems not unlikely to last until June or July—nor should we consider it at all remarkable if the elections next fall returned a considerable majority of new members. The people have such long memories.

THE New York *World* is nothing if not original. It now makes the startling declaration that "the possibility of the Democratic party coming again into power depends upon the state of public sentiment." And thus is another great truth added to the majestic stock of master-principles previously discovered by that extraordinary journal.

THE Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* is a clever and versatile Bohemian; but his letters, readable enough as they are, would be apt to interest the average disinterested reader more, if the perpetually obtruded *Ego* were somewhat less plainly discernible. It sticks out through them everywhere like bone splinters through a man's flesh.

IT is probable that an effort will, in a few days, be made in Congress to cover the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation for the Civil Service Commission into the Treasury. The sum remaining to the credit of the appropriation is about thirteen thousand dollars. Should the attempt succeed, it will probably prove the end of the Civil Service Reform experiment.

AN ANTI-ADMINISTRATION paper, published 'way down East, thinks so highly of a speech the other day delivered by an opposition Senator, that it makes two commendatory editorial references thereto—the second immediately following the first, and both being couched in precisely the same language. This is the newest method of reinforcing one's own argument which has yet been discovered.

SPEAKING of the magnitude of the manufacturing and mining industries and interests of Pennsylvania, the Brooklyn *Argus* thinks our growth in this regard "has been highly stimulated by the unexampled success of Pennsylvania brass." This total ignorance of current events, on the part of a newspaper claiming to be metropolitan in its character and scope, is wholly unpardonable. BUCKALEW and McCLURE were both defeated.

THE much-criticised "KELLOGG Legislature" of Louisiana would appear to be doing some pretty good work, after all. A constitutional amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans, and other reform measures largely reducing the municipal expenses of that city, has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, whereat all parties "express great satisfaction." The best way to judge of the quality of a cup of tea is to drink it, and this seems palatable enough.

THE names of many distinguished gentlemen have been presented as candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and among them is the name of Hon. A. G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter. Mr. OLMSTEAD has had a great deal of legislative experience, has been Speaker of the House, and presides with a great deal of dignity, urbanity and fairness. His geniality, courtesy and ability made him very popular with his legislative colleagues, and the State will be fortunate if it secures his services in that important place.

THE temperance people of New York have received a strong and unexpected reinforcement in the shape of a decision of the Judge of the Ontario County Court of Sessions, in which, affirming the decision of a lower court, he held that the Excise law of the State grants no authority for the licensing of saloons to sell liquor which is to be drank on the premises. The act of 1857, confirmed subsequently in 1870 by the Legislature of the State, expressly provides that "license shall *not* be granted to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank on the premises of the person licensed, unless such person proposes to keep an inn, tavern or hotel." Should this decision be sustained, the Legislature will be compelled to repeal the law upon which it is based, or the saloon keepers will be under the necessity of going into some other business.

THE election in New Hampshire, which takes place a week from next Tuesday, bids fair, from present indications, to result in the success of the entire Republican ticket. As the campaign advances, and the ability and integrity of the Republican candidate for Governor are becoming better known and appreciated, he is gaining strongly in the respect and confidence of the people of the Granite State. Nominated as the candidate of the farmers, he is fast becoming popular with all classes but with the latter especially will the claims of the State be pressed. The only danger to be feared is over-confidence of victory, and the carelessness which it almost invariably begets. There is no need of making any appeal to so intelligent a body of voters as the Republicans of New Hampshire. Their duty is directly before them. If it is discharged as it ought to be, their victory—the initial triumph of the year—will everywhere render the success of Republican principles all the more easy and assured.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* viewing the women's temperance movement from a legal standpoint, is of opinion that, should it extend to New York, the ladies would encounter a legal snag which does not appear to exist in Ohio and Indiana, and which would give the liquor sellers the decided advantage over the employers of labor in general. We quote:

> We refer to the New York statute which denounces any agreement among two or more persons to do "any act injurious to trade or commerce," and makes such an act a misdemeanor. The labor-union demagogues, finding this statute a hindrance to them in forming combinations and putting into execution the means for the coercion of employers, obtained from a complaisant Legislature another statute forbidding the courts from so interpreting the law of conspiracy as to make it apply, as they had hitherto done, to the amiable proceedings of the labor-union bullies. Unless the temperance ladies follow this example, and get a similar permissive statute before beginning their work in this State, their legal position would therefore seem to be, under the statute in question, somewhat worse than it is, so far as now appears, in the States where the crusade is now progressing.

Does not Pennsylvania's Conspiracy law apply in such cases, also? Let us hear from some of our learned lawyers on this point.

WHILE, in spite of Sir G. WOLSELEY's dateless dispatch, painful uncertainty still at this writing prevails as to the issue of the British expedition against the Ashantee capital, recent reports from Sumatra indicate the steady progress of the Dutch troops in reducing the Sultan of Acheen to submission. In Holland the people, as correspondence states, are confidently looking for General VAN SWIETEN's entire success in the course of a few weeks. The Sultan is known to be a man or rather a youth of unwarlike character, who would gladly have made his peace with the invaders long ago, but has been prevented from doing so by his Prime Minister. This man has lived a very remarkable career. It seems that, according to an ancient and well established custom of the Achenese, a son who disobeys his father, is put into a small boat with food and water for two days, and is then left to his fate in the open sea, without oar or sail. Thus exposed when a boy, and at the point of death from starvation, the present Prime Minister was picked up by a French ship, whose captain educated him in France, and then sent him home to Acheen. He speedily rose to the position he now fills, and in 1848 he revisited Europe, not omitting the native land of the Dutch. The point of the story is that His Highness hates the Dutch with peculiar intensity, and has been the soul of the conflict they have had to sustain with the Sultan of Acheen.

In connection with the story it is not without interest to recall that the notorious WAZEER ALI chief counselor and director of the infamous NANA SAHIB so conspicuous in the Indian mutiny of 1857, had visited Europe and spent considerable time in London. There his distinguished appearance, polished manners and reputed wealth made him a sort of social hero even in the highest circles. But he was a devout Mussulman and hated all infidels, and not having been suitably "impressed" with the evidences of British power but, on the contrary, convinced that they could be driven out of India, he urged the NANA to take sides against them in the great mutiny. WAZEER ALI was the real author of the Cawnpore massacre which, without his instigation, would never have been ordered by the NANA. The latter, a stupid sensualist of the grossest description, was notoriously too much of a coward to gratify his treacherous animosity by such an act, if he had been left to his own devices.

As an illustration of the spirit of religious sectarianism outside of Christendom, it is worth mentioning that the native allies, by whose aid the Dutch are conquering the Achenese, are for the most part Shiites, that is, Mohammedans, who reject the great body of traditions respecting the Prophet received by the orthodox; while the Achenese are orthodox Sunnites, that is, they accept the traditions; and the two sects hate and persecute each other like the Catholics and Protestants of old times. The quarrel is of much use to the Dutch just now.

THE FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

MR. SHERMAN, during the interminable debate in the Senate on the Financial question, denied that there was any such thing as well-understood financial truths or principles, and some other Senator complained that while every one had a different theory on which to base his action, neither of the political parties had any clearly defined theory on the subject.

The real difficulty, however, in settling the financial question, is that every one who has a theory about it, bases it on his own individual interest or the interest of the class to which he belongs. No one seems to regard it from the statesmanlike point—the general interest of the country, but all seem to look at it solely from the standpoint of personal or class interest. The contractionists are interested in keeping things as they are, or in making money scarcer, and the inflationists are interested in making money plentier.

So long as men come to the consideration of grave financial questions in this spirit, so long will it be impossible to settle them upon principle, or to crystallize votes around well-defined theories. In other matters, political parties have governmental theories and principles; but in this matter, which concerns every one, self-interest is permitted to outweigh all other considerations.

It is, perhaps, a just subject of reproach, that, in a nation as large as ours, with such a vast commerce, internal and external, and with monetary needs commensurate with its commerce, there have been no principles of finance established, and no common point from which political parties could diverge. The reason is to be found, probably, in the fact that political economy has not been studied largely as a science in this country, and that the country is yet too young in experience, commercial, financial and otherwise, to be able to settle any financial principle, authoritatively. It is a pity that such is the fact, but the fact cannot be changed; and it is to be regretted, meantime, that in legislating for the present condition of the country men cannot rise above the low level of interest to the higher level of statesmanship.

What, for instance, is the use of attempting to settle our difficulties on the financial principles prevailing in Europe, as Mr. SCHURZ attempts to do? England, we are told, has but $250,000,000 of paper money, and Germany only $270,000,000; but both England and Germany are small, territorially, compared with this country, and the population is compact, and confined to large cities, mainly. What is suited to large, compact communities is not applicable to a large country spread over a vast continent, and with largely diversified interests. New York and Boston may be able to thrive on a contracted currency, but the country at large may be in a different condition. Our aggregate population is about the same as that of England or Germany; but our commercial and financial interests are different, because our people are scattered thinly over a large area of country, and every man in business, except in the larger cities, has to keep a larger amount of ready money on hand, to carry on his traffic than if he lived in a more compact community. If our forty millions of people were all gathered near Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, as the population of England is about its business centers, we could doubtless get on with less paper money; but they are not; and we submit that the very fact of the wide diffusion of our population like this nation completely separates the category of the densely settled countries of Europe.

It is not true statesmanship, therefore, to attempt to cramp our national limbs upon the Procrustean bed which is suited to European nations. The vastness of our carrying trade, and the variety of interests engaged in it, the diffusion of the people over a large territory, the diversity of productions and the interests which grow out of them, and a commerce as varied as our varying climate, all contribute to render our case so different from that of other nations that it is impossible to decide our troubles upon theories suited to their different wants.

We almost despair of seeing any real statesmanship grow out of this financial discussion; but that Senator or Representative who first takes fully into consideration the national necessities which flow from the vastness of our territory and the diversified industries in which our people are engaged, will have taken the first step towards attaining to the development of a correct financial principle. England is a manufacturing and commercial nation, almost exclusively; while ours is an agricultural as well as manufacturing and commercial nation, and its agriculture is almost world-wide in its variety. We must, consequently, adapt our legislation to our necessities; and if our necessities impose on us demands for more paper money than is required in England, the experience of the latter, based on a different state of facts altogether, should not be permitted to have the slightest weight in settling the questions at issue.

NO OTHER subject is just now so conspicuous in the newspapers as the women's crusade in Ohio, and abundant premonitions in the moral atmosphere of other States indicate as likely an increasing prevalence of the "tempest," as Mr. BEECHER calls it. We have already more than once expressed our opinion of the movement and feel no call to say anything more on the subject, unless in the way of explanation or, for the purpose of removing misapprehension.

One feature of the excitement, at least in some places where it prevails, is the entire, unmistakable earnestness of the leading participants. They are sincere, good women whose personal suffering from the drunkenness of relatives has not changed their hearts to gall. The most cynical observer would probably be unable satisfactorily to characterize the spirit manifested by *these* crusaders without using the much abused word "love," or charity as it is called in the common Bible. The testimony is clear that in some of the Ohio villages the women engaged in the war exhibit no bitterness, no animosity against the dealers whom they assail with their petitions and remonstrances. Their prayers are not execrations in disguise, but genuine appeals to Omnipotence to second their efforts of reason and persuasion, while in their conversations with the liquor sellers they never, except in their unwelcome intrusion, forget the proprieties of the character in which they appear. Whether their prayers are heard above or not, it is not surprising that they prevail with the mere mortal whom they seek to influence. Few men, we fancy, of ordinary constitution and temper would, under the circumstances, persist in refusal.

It is, however, not to be supposed, looking at human nature, even feminine human nature as it is, that many women can be found in a village or even many even in a great city who are capable of such a performance. The spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak, and most of those who attempt the part, must fail to present a spectacle, which even to admirers can seem lovely or attractive. Of course they may induce the liquor dealer to close his shop but neither persuasion nor conviction nor admiration may have anything to do with the result. He may be simply worried into submission, or he may be frightened by what appears to him a display of the public opinion of his village which he dares not defy. How much the intimate association of religion with such moral enginery and results thus achieved is likely to benefit or to injure the the cause of religion, remains to be seen.

A strict Lutheran paper, the *Welthote*, published in the Eastern part of the State, says:

> "We recognize in the movement a religious aberration which tranples that which is holy in the dirt: a degradation of the most precious privilege that a Christian possesses, the privilege of prayer, which is abused and given over to mockery and derision. If prayer is a communion of the heart with God, what devotion, what collection of the soul, what elevation of the heart, all indispensable to the holy act of drawing near to the throne of God's mercy, are possible under such circumstances? When Jesus prayed for a lost and sinful world, He withdrew into a secret place. He also commanded his disciples when they prayed to enter their closets. If these women believe in the power of prayer, and have erring husbands and sons given to strong drink, the quiet of home is the place where they should pray for them. Many should also examine themselves whether they have not themselves been the cause of their relatives' preference of the drinking house to their own homes."

THE evidence laid before the House Committee on Elections in the case of the contested seat for the First Congressional District of Georgia, among other things shows clearly enough that the Democracy of that quarter have no idea whatever of observing the Enforcement act in good faith. This act prescribes, in the strictest terms, the duties of Supervisors of Election. They are, for instance, to stand in such a position, before or behind the boxes, that they may see every voter and every vote as it is offered, and see every vote placed in the box. The law permits the appointment of two Supervisors, and no more, for each election precinct, and two were appointed for the court house at Savannah. But the number and distribution of the boxes about the court house—there were four—rendered it physically impossible that two persons could comply with the requirements of the law for all the boxes. The opening of the four ballot-boxes virtually annulled the effect of the law, and there was practically no supervision of the election of the city. Of course this arrangement was intended to defeat a fair expression of the will of the people. The committee recommend that the law shall be so modified that similar violations will be impossible in the future, and it is to be hoped the suggestion may be at once acted on; since, if some action is not taken by Congress, the practice last year instituted in the city of Savannah will be imitated in many portions of the country, and the Enforcement act will be rendered inoperative to prevent gross frauds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New Hampshire is tapping her maples.

Adam was the first trader. He sold us all out for an apple.

The conferring of new hats is said to be the Cardinal idea in Rome just now.

"Ladies, please shut the door," is the legend which Indianapolis saloon front doors now bear.

Cincinnati is short just 32,629 hogs. She killed and cut up that many more last year than this.

Out West it is getting to be quite common for husbands to seek divorces by reason of cruel treatment.

Over a million and a half more money is required to complete the Boston burnt district improvements.

The foreshadowed strike of the locomotive engineers is no reassuring prospect for spring tourists and peripatetics.

The great question in England at present is, Why didn't Tennyson write an ode for the late royal wedding at St. Petersburg?

A Chicago clergyman has just delivered a lecture on "The True Gentleman." That is dealing with the subject at long range.

Chicago having refused a hall to the Woodhull, now regards itself as the most fastidious and sternly puritanical city in the country.

An Illinois paper speaks of one "William Yeager, *nee* conductor on the Northwestern Railway." Now, was William born a conductor?

All the Fall River factories are running on fullest time, and business matters in general in that city are regaining their anti-panic condition.

An enterprising New Yorker has recently undertaken to supply daily rations to the pet cats of that city, and is driving a thriving business.

That the amount asked of the country by the federal administration to cover deficiencies is less than $3,000,000, is much better than was expected.

In a section of Wetzel county, West Virginia, about thirty miles square, a newspaper of any kind never appears. There's hope for that section.

The spirit of reform almost invariably carries with it a dash of bigotry, and sometimes the dash of bigotry becomes the most conspicuous of the two.

The all-absorbing issue at Hartford, Conn., just now—the capital question having been happily solved—is: Who first said, "Poeta nascitur, non fit?"

The American consul at Marseilles is engaged about the preliminaries to the establishment of a line of steamers direct between New York and that port.

A citizen of Mississippi has laid claim to the ownership of nearly one-half of the city of Richmond, Va. If he gains the suit he will be worth more than $10,000,000.

A movement is on foot in New York city for organizing a social company with a view to living in tents somewhere on Long Island next summer. The intent is good.

No use in drinking yourself to death in Wisconsin now. The Graham law is to be repealed and your heirs can't recover a cent from the man who sells you the whisky.

Many people, particularly young females, are becoming deranged in different parts of the country from the effects of religious excitement, consequent on the prevalent revivals.

"Wor-uk!" exclaimed a North Carolinian when offered a job; "do you s'pose I'd wor-uk, mister, when coon tracks are as thick as grass blades?" This is what keeps the South poor.

The President of Cornell University states that as a rule young women at that institution average ten per cent. better on their papers than the young men, and seem to be quite as healthy.

The latest horse disease is gradually dying out. The remedies used are washings and introductions of tar smoke, together with constant examinations of the stables and daily whitewash.

Much excitement prevails in one of the interior counties of Missouri, on account of the hideous cries of some wild animal which is said to be roaming the woods. Maybe it's the spirit of the lost cause.

The great temple of Shiba, at Yeddo, was recently burned. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some Buddhist priest, as its worship had been changed from the Buddhist to the Shinto faith.

Many of the North Carolina planters are said to have become demoralized, and now accept positions on railroads or in stores at from $40 to $50 per month, giving up their former occupations.

Of the first issue of the new postal cards, printed by the German government for letter communication with the United States, the steamers that left Hamburg and Bremen last month carried seven thousand.

PERSONAL.

The venerable Lutheran pastor, John Bachman, distinguished as a naturalist and a lifelong friend and co-laborer of Agassiz and Audubon, is dead, aged eighty-five years.

The Congressional Committee on the Washington monument having ascertained that it hasn't made any noteworthy progress of late, have appointed a sub-committee to visit Fredericksburg, Va., to see how the monument to his mother is getting along.

St. Louis *Journal*:

> "All flesh is grass; grass should be cured, they say,"
> Said fair Miss Stone; "I'll turn myself to Hay."
> So Stone is turned to Hay—queer transmutation,
> Exciting any alchemist's creation;
> Yet still another change is coming, maybe,
> When Hay will turn to rock—to rock the baby!

Col. B. S. Pardee, alias "Rev. J. Hale Barney," who was arrested in Boston, about a year ago, charged with levying black-mail on postmasters, and forging the name of Gen. O. E. Babcock, is in the insane asylum at Hartford. His insanity is only a monomania, which leads him to commit forgery.

Ex-President Baez, of Santo Domingo, who has been at Washington for several days in an informal conference with the officials, and who intended to visit Europe, has suddenly changed his mind, and left on his return to the Island, on a mission. It is understood to be of some importance.

This is the year in which the late Sister Anna Maria Taiga, of Rome, predicted the Pope would die, with attendant convulsions of nature. "For three days and three nights," she said, "Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view; the people who look out of the windows for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament will be immediately struck down dead."

William M. Evarts tells this good story: A few summers since, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, he sent up to his country place in Vermont a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their peculiar vocalism. The animal's strange noises inspired her with the profoundest pity for his evident distress. So she wrote to her father: "Dear papa, I do wish you would come up here soon, my donkey is so lonesome."

Generals Sheridan, Hooper and Whipple, of the Thomas Monument Committee of the Army of the Cumberland, have just concluded a contract with J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, the designer of the Shakespeare statue and the Indian hunter group in Central Park, for an equestrian statue in bronze of General George H. Thomas, fourteen feet high, to be delivered in Washington in three years, the model of the same to be submitted to the committee in July next, for its approval.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, who has charge of the new telescope at the United States Naval Observatory, has received from two of the leading scientific societies of Europe a flattering recognition of his abilities and of his devotion to science. The British Royal Astronomical Society has awarded him a gold medal for his mathematical tables, and he has been appointed to fill one of the vacancies among the correspondents in the astronomical section of the French Academy of Science.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who knew intimately Catharine Garniss, the first wife of Chief Justice Chase, sends this incident, *apropos* of the recent prominence which has been given to that person. He says: "I knew from her own lips how difficult it was for Chase to decide to marry Mr. Chase, and shall never forget her apology for not bringing him to see me on one occasion. 'He is so uncouth, and has such an unmanageable mouth!' Wait until I polish him up a little—then I will bring him to you and show him off.' These were her laughing words. They were just married then, and he was scarcely the sort of person to submit to a polishing process. Eighteen months later, she was dead."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. G. G. Westfall will preach at Sloan's Station, Ohio, on Sabbath.

The Pope recently received from Mexico a golden chalice, filled with gold coin, as a thank offering from the faithful of Guadalaxara.

A revival at Morrisville, Pa., held recently, resulted in fifty-five additions to the Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Fourth avenue, has been quite ill for several days past.

Rev. G. G. Westfall has received sixty-five persons in his church, at Beaver Falls, since September last.

Thirty-three persons united with the Presbyterian church, at Connellsville, Pa., on last Sabbath. Rev. Barnett is the pastor.

Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., has resigned the Presidency of the Wesleyan University. His successor has not yet been named.

Rev. Mr. Butts, pastor of Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal church, will preach on "Secret Societies," on Sabbath evening.

The revival at Richmond, Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, has thus far resulted in one hundred conversions.

Rev. J. B. Lucas will preach in the First Methodist church, South Side, on Sabbath morning and evening, and not go to Ohio, as expected.

A Jewish rabbi, who recently made a profession of Christianity in New York, was installed pastor in a Baptist church on the 25th of January.

Rev. Wm. Wallace, pastor of the Methodist church, East Liverpool, Ohio, has had a number of additions to his church recently. He is a faithful laborer.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, South Side, will speak next Sunday evening on "The Women's Raid on the Rum Sellers."

A meeting of interest is being held at Sloan's Station Methodist church, Rev. F. A. Brown, pastor. This is a good church, and has an influential membership.

Rev. Mr. Parker will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, on Sunday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

Wrong-doing is a road that may open fair, but it leads to trouble and danger. Well-doing, however rough and thorny at first, surely leads to pleasant places.

The great revival at Mattoon, Illinois, is still going on. Up to the 14th instant 430 had united with the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. W. R. Goodwin, pastor.

Rev. H. C. Singleton, of the Southern Presbyterian Church, has resigned his connection with *The Alliance*, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, Md.

Rev. W. T. Robins, pastor of the Methodist church, Wellsville, Ohio, has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity in his church this winter. Sixteen persons recently united with the church.

Rev. D. Trueman, pastor of the Mulberry Street Methodist church, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, reports an addition of one hundred and twenty-five new members since assuming the pastorate last October.

A man was choked to death in Erie county, last Sunday, by trying to swallow a piece of beef three inches long and one and a half inches broad.

Pie's new opera house in Clearfield is about completed. It is 97 feet front by 100 feet in depth. It will be opened on Wednesday evening, March 4th.

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The Philadelphia doctors are so absorbed in the dissection of the Siamese twins that they neglect other business, and patients are getting well all around them.

What's the matter with Indiana county finances? The *Messenger* asserts that the County Commissioners are offering eighteen per cent. for the use of money.

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Rosina M. Walton, a nine year old daughter of Mr. Chester Walton, of Summerhill, Cambria county, has just finished a quilt containing 4,168 pieces, the work having all been done by herself.

The entire amount of railroad taxation in the State is $16,229,563, of which more than one-third is made by the united railroad and canal companies leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

William R. Howard, a peddler, committed suicide in Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, by taking cyanide of potassium. From a note he left behind, it is supposed family troubles caused him to tire of life.

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H. A. Muhlenberg, Esq., of Reading, was thrown from his horse, dragged some distance and thrown under the wheels of an omnibus, which ran over him; yet, strange to say, he escaped with a few bruises.

Myerstown claims to have the oldest man in Lebanon county. His name is Jacob Diffenbach, aged ninety-two years. He is very active in his extreme age, and lately walked to Stouchburg and back in a half day.

The residence of Michael Gallagher, of Byrn Mawr, was entered by a thief on the night of the 24th inst., while the family were at supper, and a tin box containing $4,000 in Pennsylvania Railroad bonds and $300 in cash carried.

Whisky, water and butter can't be a good beverage, since Edward Crawford, of Girardville, drank a similar mixture on the 20th inst., and died in a few minutes. The coroner's jury said heart disease killed him, though.

Isaac Kile, of Bedminster, Bucks county, may be set down as the champion crow killer. He knocked sixty-two over by one shot from the two barrels of his gun, one day last week, and on the day following killed twenty with one blast from his smoothbore.

On the 7th, a daughter of Marcus West, of Venango township, Erie county, aged about eight years, while carrying a dish of boiling water, stumbled on a three year old boy who was sitting on the floor. The contents of the vessel were thrown over the little fellow, who was so badly scalded that he only lived until Sunday night.

Among the prime movers in getting up a surprise party at the house of Captain John Graham, in Erie, on Tuesday evening, was Mrs. McCrory, a widow. After supper, served at midnight, dancing was commenced, the lady named being on the floor. About two o'clock she was observed to turn pale, totter, and fall to the floor. In twenty minutes she was a corpse. Heart disease was the cause.

Freddy Bear, an eight year old youngster of Erie, walked seventeen miles along the railroad track, without food, starting on Tuesday evening and making the distance by the middle of the next forenoon. He sat down beneath a tree by the roadside and passed several hours in sleep, and when he awoke pushed ahead on his journey. His parents were overjoyed when he was restored to them. A quarrel with a playmate started him on his tramp.

An aged married man of Pleasantville became enamored of a young lady of respectability in that place, and wrote her a gushing letter, protesting his eternal love, and winding up with a request for her to set a time and place to meet him at night. The insulted girl showed the letter to her employer, and he in turn communicated its contents to a number of friends, who determined to give the lecherous old rascal a lesson. The letter was answered in the young lady's name, and a tryst appointed in a barn at nine o'clock on Tuesday night. A number of gentlemen were early on hand at the rendezvous, having with them a bucket of tar and a sack of flour. When the antiquated Lothario entered, which he did promptly at the appointed hour, the tar was emptied over his person, and a plentiful supply of flour added. He was at first inclined to make a disturbance, but, being threatened with a ride on a rail, subsided and sneaked home. He hasn't been seen on the street since.

STATE NEWS.

The shoemakers of Philadelphia are on a strike.

The Duncansville nail factory has resumed operations.

South Bethlehem's opera house will be rebuilt at once.

They talk of having a woman's war against whisky in Reading.

Several new slate quarries are to be opened in Franklin county.

There is not a single brewery in operation in Huntingdon county. Local option.

A Montgomery county farmer sowed wheat as early as the 7th of last month.

Rev. Rudolph Kunzer, a Catholic clergyman, died at Bridesburg on the 50th inst.

Coatesville expects to give employment to one hundred and fifty hands in her shoe factory.

Most likely the furnace of the Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, will be built in the spring.

The measles having gone the rounds in Conneautville, have now taken to the surrounding country.

Eight persons were fined $100 each and $150, in Mercer county, for violating the local option law.

Cerebro-spinal miningitis is epidemic among children at Midway, Washington county.

Across the river Schuylkill, at Phœnixville, in Mount Clare, a fire brick manufactory is talked of.

The office of the *Record*, Petroleum Center's last journalistic venture, was sold by the sheriff, last week.

In the local option town of Hazleton, Luzerne county, liquor is said to be dispensed from seventy bars.

The new Presbyterian church at Penfield, Clearfield county, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 11.

The Smith brothers, late of the Lebanon *News*, will soon start a new daily afternoon paper in Reading.

A new fourth-sand well, the Bennett, was struck near Petrolia on the 25th, and is yielding sixty barrels per day.

Miss Jennie Petty is endeavoring to incite the women of Scranton to rise in their might and put down the whisky traffic.

This is the first time since 1860 that only thirty wells have been in process of drilling throughout the entire oil region.

Lawrence Piper, *alias* John Baker, nine years old, has had his trial in the Mercer court, for horse theft, and been acquitted.

Henry Foyle was foiled in an attempt at burglary Gardenville, Bucks county, the other night, by being shot and captured.

Mr. George Knorr has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for sixty years. He is in his eighty-first year.

A West Chester lady has a piece of the flag which Washington carried on the memorable event of his crossing the Delaware at Trenton.

The clapper of the Episcopal church bell, at West Chester, clapped itself out, and came near killing a little girl who was passing the church.

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Indistinct Allusions.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ: yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, kidney disease, and hard at dozen other grave and frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Reckless, J. M. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeas, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT FOR COVERING STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES. IMPROVED & WARRANTED. W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL.

Fever and Ague Remedies.

Deshler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote,
AND
Smith's Tonic Syrup,

Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the POSITIVE CURE of that much to be dreaded disease, FEVER AND AGUE.

We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE A CERTAIN CURE.

For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

2p

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains!

Cheaper than Ever!

BUY NOW

As Goods Will Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.

CALL AND SEE

OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS.

All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

At 8c, GOOD DARK GING

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 27, 1874.

In local monetary affairs funds are plenty and little good paper is offering outside of the banks.

Real estate borrowers are taking advantag of the market, to place long loans. Funds for such purposes in moderate amounts can be had with little difficulty, and the aggregate thus invested is large.

The unsettled condition of the currency has much to do with the prevailing dullness, and so long as the power is vested in one man to vary from day to day the *standard which measures all price*, it is not reasonable to suppose that business men are going ahead in new ventures, augmenting the usual risks incidental to financial pursuits, by the chance of guessing what the legal tender circulation will be in four months hence, assuming the claim of the Secretary to change it whenever it suits his fancy so to do, or whenever necessity so compels him.

There will be no action of financial questions until Tuesday next, and the longer action is put off the better for all concerned, with the exception that the limit of the legal tenders should be settled finally and beyond the power of any one man to change it.

—Contrasting the condition of our currency and that of France just subsequent to the war the *Herald* says:

"France, emerging from a great war, taught us a lesson; but we are slow to take it. France lives within herself—within herself controls her national debt, and so every blow she receives only increases her financial strength. We of America, on the contrary, are every hour plunging in more deeply. We make paper, give it a name—call it money; water its volume to suit our necessities, just as one would water brandy; yet behind it all, notwithstanding we are a population of 40,000,000 and the cynosure of the civilized world, there is not an iota of real commercial value to give even American "legal tenders" character beyond our national domain. We produce gold and silver, and are bare of both. We talk about specie payment, yet count from day to day as a part of the national treasure fully one-half in the shape of "yellow back" paper. This is American finance! In the face of it all there is a demand for more currency. Twenty-seven millions of dollars have already gone out from a fund, the issue of which is so doubtful from a legal point of view that Congress is called upon to justify its use by a new law. More is likely to follow."

—"C. B. D." asked us the other day if we meant to decide that "under any circumstances whatever" a bank of whom he has borrowed money may lose his collaterals and still compel him to pay his note? We have answered precisely this question so often that we did not reply again at the moment, and to-day the same or another correspondent renews it. It is true, however expressed—the inquirers may be, that if a bank, in the use of due diligence, and without any neglect, is robbed of these collaterals, the borrower must pay the money, even though he may never recover his property, and he cannot, in such a case, hold the bank responsible to make good the loss, although the robber may be one of its own officers.—Journal of Commerce.

—With curious impartiality counterfeiters are turning their attention to our single domestic representative of a metallic currency, and are "inflating" the volume of nickels. An immense quantity of the stuff is said to be afloat in Chicago, and the execution of the false coins being so perfect as to comparatively defy detection. This method of increasing the apparent money supply will probably fail of approbation even among the most furious inflationists, although they labor to impress us with the belief that the only capital virtue of any currency is the capacity to circulate—a quality not lacking in these well-executed nickels.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds and railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 99 Fourth avenue:

February 27, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, coupons	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
5-20's, 1865	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	117¾	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	.....	119	.....	119	.....
5-20's, 1867	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
5-20's, 1868	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
10-40's, coupons	116	.....	116	.....	116	.....
Currency 6's, new	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	114¾	.....
New 7 per cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel'g'h	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	76½	.....	77	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	74	.....	72	.....	.....
New York Central	104	.....	104	.....	104	.....
Erie	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Michigan Central	.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾
Do Preferred	75	75¾	75	75	75¾	75
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	45¾
Do Preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Wabash	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	103	103	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....	.....
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135¾
Te re Haute	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....
Tennessee State loan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do new	.....	.....	89¾	.....	89	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	.....	69	.....	68¾	.....
Do April	.....	.....	15	.....	16	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	93¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52¼
Penna. Scrip	99
Reading	58
United Co.'s N. J.	124
Oil Creek	17
Allegheny Val.	49¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91¾
Central Transportation	45¾
Empire Transportation	50¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 27, 1874.

REMARKS—According to the almanac, to-morrow will be the last day of winter, the last day of the week, the last day of the month, and the day preceding the advent of gentle spring. As old "Prob." has special charge of the weather, we will not trench upon his domain for the purpose of "guessing" as to the kind and quality of what will rule during the month of March.

The grain and flour markets are reported dull and drooping. For flour, city and country orders are light, but dealers are sanguine that the coming week will witness a brisk trade. The receipts of grain, particularly wheat, are light.

Many ask for good butter, but few secure it, and when they do they are taxed 45@48c per lb, with the consoling (?) assurance that it will be 50c next week.

Eggs are still held at previous prices with a threatened advance. But a few days of moderate weather will give us fresher and cheaper eggs.

There is a light demand for apples, choice selling at quotations.

There are no changes in the prices of hay, the receipts being light, though fully up with the wants of the trade.

The heavy receipts of potatoes has had the effect of weakening prices, hence we reduce our quotations a shade.

Bacon and Provisions.—We have not the slightest change to note in prices, the market be ng fairly active and all that could be looked for at this season of the year.

The near approach of spring causes a better demand for clover and timothy seeds, which find ready sale at quotations.

Groceries are reported rather dull, coffees being slightly stronger. Dealers are well stocked up and ready to meet the requirements of the spring trade.

The market for cheese continues to rule firm. Stocks ample and held firmly at quotations.

The following table shows the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours, by rail and river:

Flour, bbls	1,664	Apples, bbls	32
Cheese, lbs	23	Corn, sks	2,233
Wheat, sks	857	Oats, sks	86
Oats, sks	1,376	Potatoes, bush	125
Bacon, lbs	32	Ry, sks	1,082
Bacon, pcs	3,750		

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice $3 @ bbl; medium $2 50@3 50 per bbl.

ALES—X $5 @ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 @ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kiderkins of 72 gals $22 70a22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 63 gals $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 3 doz bottles @ 3 doz: Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 @ doz; Guinness's stout, in cases of 3 doz, $3 @ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 @ doz.

ASHES—Sales are made at the following figures: Soda ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; dead sea, 6c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60a70c @ gal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Markets moderately active at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured, extra, @ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured @ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, @ doz $7 50; bacon shoulders @ lb, 7½c; dry rib sides @ lb 9½c; do short rib sides, @ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, @ lb, 10c; mess pork @ bbl, $17; lard, primo leaf in tierces, @ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, @ lb 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, @ lb, 10¾c; refined do for summer use, in buckets, @ lb, 11¾c; refined do in 5 lb cadies, 12½c; refined do in 2 lb cadies, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 1 lb pails 13c @ lb; ham sausage, 10c, @ lb.

BUTTER—Onward and upward is the cry of prices. Forty-five and forty-eight cents @ lb were asked and received for choice roll, with the consoling assurance that 50c would be the card next week (?) The ruling figures to-day, however, were: for choice 42@45c; medium 36@38c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $3 50@3 75 @ bbl.

BRANS—White navy beans, @ 2 00@2 50 @ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Self-working and red topped at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 3½@3¾c; hurl 2½@3½c @ lb.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 22c @ lb.

BROOMS—No 3, $2 @ doz; No 2, $2 50 @ doz; No 4, $2 @ doz; No 5, $3 25 @ doz; carpet brooms $3 @ doz; toy brooms with whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c @ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following figures: 5 lb cans @ doz at $1 60; 3½ do @ $1; 1 lb do @ 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb boxs, @ lb, 25c.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note in prices, and I. c. l. at works at 13½c, with the usual advance from stores.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, @ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, @ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn $2 50@2 60 @ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 @ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, @ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 lb peaches, @ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, @ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory 16½@17c to the trade, and in a jobbing way at 17@17½c; Young America 18c; Nutmeg 17c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—$6 50@8 50 @ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 @ bbl; $3 50 to $4 @ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 @ case of four dozen pa kages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11½c; gingea snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 12½c @ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement, $2@2 25 per barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement, $2 40 @ 25 per barrel; Rosedale cement, $2 @ 2 25; Youngstown, $1 50@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—No change in prices, with sales of apples at 8@10c @ lb, mixed peaches, 19@15c; halves 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 22@23c per dozen, with the chances in favor of lower rates during the coming week.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $24; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra Mutra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $5@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@8 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 @ 100; red herring, salmon, 50c @ box; No 1 25c @ box.

FLOUR—All we have to say is that the market is dull and unsatisfactory. But then there are better days in store. We quote white wheat flour at $9 25@9 50; red winter, $8 @8 50; choice Minnesota, spring wheat, $7 00@7 50 @ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1 75@80c @ lb; No 2 70@75c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—As above remarked trade in this branch of business is rather dull. Coffees are reported a shade firmer. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice, 24c; prime 23c; good 20@22c; fair 19@20c; Java 26 to 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers 25c; in cans, 24c; Java 42 to 45c.

Tea—Young Hyson, 50@$1 10 @ lb; Gunpowder $1 20; Imperial, 65@$1 20 @ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 @ lb; Coons, 25@30c @ lb; fancy, $1 @ lb; Souchon 25@50c @ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10¾c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, the choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9¾c; Patna, 8@8¾c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The market, as before stated, is dull. Wheat—Red winter $1 @@1 05; white $1 00@1 10 @ bushel—mills taking all good lots offered. Oats—Market weak and prices rule lower; sales at 52 @55c @ bushel, some holders asking 55c. Corn—Market dull; car 63@65c; shelled 65@70c. Rye—receipts on the increase, though there is no change in prices, the rates being $1 00@1 05. Barley—Little demand, and prices nominally $1 65@1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 20c @ lb; buckwheat 30 @35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 @ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 45@50c @ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 1 @20c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 @ ton; wagon $25@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c @ gallon; fall 75c.

ONIONS—Sales in a small way, at $6 00@7 00 @ barrel.

POTATOES—Market weak and prices low. We quote peachblows $1 20@1 25; in track and $1 30@1 50 to store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@16c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 @ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 @ bbl by car loads, and $1 80@1 90 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¼@7c @ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales at 12@50c @ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 25@3 75; clover $5 75@6 00; flaxseed $2 15.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 99c@$1.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. The fact is so long as dealers are apart in their views, activity is out of the question. So far as relates to prices we have no change to note. For a long time past the bulk of the sales were made at Parker's and other points in the oil regions.

CRUDE.

We are reported the following sales at

PARKER'S.

1,500 bbls Union.....$1 81¾
1,500 bbls Union.....1 85
1,000 bbls at Wells.....1 55

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. The sales were not very extensive. Prices at the works free on cars 13½c per gallon in a small way. The usual advance was charged.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14¾@14¾c; April 16c.

New York—Prices very unsettled; bid for March 15¾@15¾c; holders want 16c; April 16¾@16¾c.

OIL BARRELS

dull; receipts increasing; city $1 70, country $1 60.

PETROLEA, February 27.—The "Courier" says: The market is quiet for what is on the surface, but there was a great deal more oil sold than appears in the quotations. For 30 days was the market so close, and the feeling was firm, seeming to prepare for an advance at other points. There was not much doing. Sales

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1874.

Customs receipts $676,000. Treasury disbursements $ 81,000. Dry goods imports for the week $3,219,744.

MONEY

easy at 4 per cent.

STERLING

closed firmer at $4 83¾@4 84 for sixty days, and 4 87 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 112⅝@112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2@4. Clearings $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed quiet and firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20s, '67	120½
5-20s, '62	117½	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	119¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, '65	120¾	New 5s	116
5-20s, '65, new	119	Currency 6's	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and unchanged.

Missouri	95¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	59	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	59	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	40		

STOCKS

weak throughout the day, with nearly the lowest prices at the close. The greatest decline was in St. Paul and St. Paul preferred; the former fell 1¾ and the latter 2¾. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¾@1¾. Sales between ten and two o'clock 55,000 shares, of which about 38,000 were Union Pacific, 13,000 Western Union, 9,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 St. Paul. The reports circulated that Vanderbilt and Drew were seriously ill assisted the decline in the stock market.

Canton	76	St. Paul preferred	70¾
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	32¾	Do preferred	70
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	Terre Haute	11
American Express	51	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	72	Chicago and Alton	106
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	103
New York Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	32¾
Erie	47¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	84½
Do preferred	72¾	Burlington & Quincy	116
Harlem	131¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	30¾
Michigan Central	88	Illinois Central	94¾
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	87¾	Central Pacific bonds	95
Do preferred	75	Union Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	106¾	Hartford and Erie	13¾
New Jersey Central	103¾	Delaware and Lack	110¾
St. Paul	45¾	Bankers' Bills	81 84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and lower to sell; nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1 13¾; No 2, $1 16; regular $1 16¾ fresh, spot, $1 16½; seller March, $1 20¾; seller April; No 3 $1 12¾. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 57¾c cash, 57¾@57¾c seller March; 58¾@58¾c seller April, 62¾c seller May; rejected 52@53c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No 2, 41¾c cash, 43¾@43¾c seller April; rejected 39¾@39¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 85@85½c. Barley dull; No 2 nominally $1 60@1 65; No 3, $1 45@1 47.

PROVISIONS—Market firm; light demand; lots close, and the feeling was firm, seeming to prepare for an advance at other points. There was not much doing. Sales

Pork					
Lard					
Short rib middles	5	25			

Lard steady with moderate demand at 8¾c and seller April. Bacon firm and unchanged.

D. O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 27, 1874.

River stationary with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 37 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, February 27, 1874.

River ten feet and falling. Boats passed down—Saltpan No. 2, J. H. Bigley, Boaz, Relief, B. D. Woods, Hawk, Bengal Tiger, Hornet No. 2, John Glim, Fr., A Wallon. Passed up—S. A. Fulton and Belle McGowan.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 27, 1874.

Cool and cloudy. River fifteen feet nine inches and falling. Express departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.: Exchange, for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. R. H. Hudson arrived at 7 P. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Phillips.....Geneva.
Abrams.....Geneva.
Hollingshead.....Geneva.
Donaldson.....Geneva.

Departed.

Carmack.....Geneva.
Abrams.....Geneva.
Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Hall.....Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA nine feet six inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

St. Louis.....Esperanza, Dunlavey, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet six inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant, the streets and wharf muddy.

THE Rover will load for St. Louis.

CAPTAIN DAN. MCELHAR is in Cincinnati.

THE Coal Valley passed Bellair with a big tow all right.

ALL the flatboats in port at Memphis have closed out their stocks.

THE Missouri river gorge at Leavenworth broke loose on Sunday.

MISSOURI RIVER business is opening up with good prospects in St. Louis.

THE first boat to leave St. Louis in the Express line will be the Lucy Bertram.

THE towboats Tiger and Ella, are enroute for this city with tows of empty barges.

IT is reported that the Mollie Rayon will soon enter the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade.

THE Comet, Captain Hare, will depart for St. Louis as soon as her chimneys are repaired.

THE packet Lucy Bertram, Captain Kerr, left on line for Portsmouth with a fair trip.

THE Addie Johnson was not badly hurt. Her hurts were sprains, but she was not "more in."

THE packet Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati on regular dispatch.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert reshipped her southern freight at Cincinnati, and will return here for another trip.

COMMODORE JOHN S. MCCUNE, President of the Keokuk Northern Line, is so ill that he is not expected to live.

THE towboats Abe McDonald, Charlie Brown, Lake Erie No. 3, Veteran No. 2, Coal City, John D ppold, Wm. Reed and Rob Roy have arrived.

THE towboat Simpson Horner left Louisville for Baton Rouge and New Orleans with sixteen coal-boats and one fuel boat containing 375,000 bushels of coal.

THE Belle of Texas brought out of Arkansas last trip 484 sacks seed and 229 bales cotton for Memphis, and 1,000 rolls of 75 bales cotton for New Orleans at the mouth.

MEMPHIS.—Capt. Rees Prichard has purchase of the steamer Clarksville for $5,000. He puts her in the Arkansas river trade, with the Nashville and R. W. Dugan, from Memphis.

COTTON speculation has amassed a number of fortunes during the season. Among others, the case of John T. Dismukes & Co., of Dardanelle, Arkansas, has become famous for its success.

THE Beardstown "Illinoian" says that the government dredge boats that have been wintering at that point pulled out on Monday and started for Sugar Creek, the head of navigation.

THE Fannie Tatum, on her last up trip, made the run from New Orleans to the mouth of White river, 600 miles, in three days and ten hours, and to Fort Smith, 1,200 miles, in six days and five hours.

THE Secretary of War asks an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi for the next fiscal year, and for the improvement of the banks of the Rio Grande at Fort Brown $10 000.

THE steamer Wild Wagoner, formerly running in the New Orleans and Natchez trade, have sued the owners of the steamer Richmond for damages incurred by a collision several years ago.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Lina Kinsman arrived from Keokuk Tuesday night with the largest tow she ever brought down. It consisted of ten barges containing 93,000 bushels of Indiana coal.

THE following towboats have taken their departure for Louisville: John H. Bigley, twelve barges, 140,000 bushels coal; Diamond, two barges and Lake Erie No. 3, with twenty-four barges, containing 275,000 bushels coal.

THE fine packet Esperanza, Captain Dunlavey, is announced for St. Louis and way points. This boat has excellent accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Captain J. B Conway has charge of the office.

A RED river boatman writes: "The railroad through from St. Louis to Shreveport has broken up the trade by steamboat, and the Eastern bound cotton which was going by Cairo now goes via New Orleans to New York. All boats out of line here and the tributaries for New Orleans are crowded with people."

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.—The Nick Longworth, in an effort to lower her coal-tows, to pass under the Suspension bridge, broke one of them so badly that several days will be necessary to replace it. She therefore turned her freight, about 200 tons, over to the Chas. B. Schenck.

COTTON freights from Arkansas river to New Orleans range from $1 50 to $3 per bale. From Fulton, above the Red river, to New Orleans or Arkansas river, rates are down to $2 50 per bale. From Jacksonport, on White river, to New Orleans rates are $2 per bale, and to Memphis $1 50 per bale.

The New Orleans "Picayune" of Sunday says: At the Marshal's sale yesterday, which was numerously attended, the steamer Governor Allen was knocked at $1,200, and finally sold to our princely merchant, Edward Cosery, Esq., for $8,000. Being a popular packet, in good running order, the Governor Allen will doubtless be soon heard from in our river service again.

LOUISVILLE.—The "Courier-Journal" says: "The following are the plicts of the towboats which have left and will leave on this rise, with tows of coal for points below viz.: Grand Lake No 2, by Capt. Hamilton and W. Carter; John A. Wood, George McBride and Jno. Tyler; Oakland, James Dougherty and James Ostrander; Fred. Wilson, George and Ben. Cox; Simpson Horner, B. D. Olds and John Doug ass; Alice Brown, John Taylor and George Barrett; James Gilmore, Barney Seals and ——."

THE Spanish brig Lepanto, run down and sunk at New Orleans by the steamer Belle Lee, then libelled, condemned and sold, will soon be ready for business again. She will have her name changed to the Belle Lee, and is henceforth to sail under American colors. The poor Spaniards who once owned her have been completely enclosed out of every cent and their interest by the smash up, and the quips and quirps of the law. They some time since sailed for Barcelona, Spain, with no vessel and no money.

THE Belfast, before she sunk, was valued at $25,000, and insured for $22,000, as follows:

Farmers', of Cincinnati	$2,500
National, of Cincinnati	2,500
Ocean, of Cincinnati	2,500
Ferry's Agency, of Cincinnati	5,000
Wheeling offices	7,000
	$22,000

The ship Jonathan Chase, with 1,400 bales cotton on board for Havre, was nearly destroyed by fire at New Orleans, Saturday night. The city fire department was promptly on hand, but Captain Cleary, of the burning ship, positively refused to allow the steam tug Nellie to throw a gallon of water into his ship, for the reason that she did not belong to the fire department, and if allowed to put her pumps to work, would claim a large salvage. Captain Chase maintained that, despite the fire on board and the privileges which the circumstances might give the chief of the fire department, he (Chase) still had charge of his ship, and rather than have a large claim of salvage come against him, he would fight the fire with the tug Tyler, which boat belongs to the Board of Insurers, and that the fire department might retire if it chose.

Old Time Boating.

NO. VIII.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In 1840, I was on the steamboat Louisa, then running between New Orleans and St. Louis. On one of our down trips, the third night out, we landed at the Arkansas shore. It was near a plantation where there was a large number of negroes, many of whom were standing around the fire we had built on the shore in a short time after we landed. There was among them two strapping young fellows, with four fine looking dogs at their heels. We had a large number of young men on our passenger list. Many of them went ashore, bent on anything for fun. A coon hunt was suggested, and quickly decided on, the two young negroes to go along with their dogs and act as guides. In a short time twenty of us, including the second engineer, second mate and one pilot, were on our way seeking a night's fun in the woods. Our guides kept on for about an hour still holding their dogs. After a short time the barking of the dogs and shouting of the guides fairly made us wild with excitement. Away we ran toward the sounds through the dark woods with no light but that of the stars and an occasional glimmer from the mule's lantern. A projecting root would catch the foot of one and pitch him headlong to the ground; the limb of a tree which had grown low down on its trunk, would run against the head of another and cause him to assume a position in which he could see the stars without bending his neck; still another would run in the arms of a brush pile and quickly leave its entrance with lacerated skin and torn garments. Tumble, scramble and crawl was the order of movement. Some screaming, some laughing, until we reached the foot of a small hill, when those in front discovered that they were in a swamp up to their knees. A backward movement was now in order, which was accomplished rapidly, as a noise was heard in the swamp which one of us said might be an alligator. The barking of the dogs had ceased, when one of the guides, who seemed to be on the other side of the swamp, said: "Listen to hear, you cow-eye mate on dat one tub Guinea, you nidder feller wid de long bar on de upper lip, I spec you done lot dese coon running dolin's know'es, and was done gone to fool dese children sah; but de show is on de udder foot dis time." We's gwine to leech you to get back to de ribber you own selves. But, I'll tole you what to do, dat follow them noses of yours, and I spect you'll to de boat time for de puddin' to-morrer dinner." After indulging in a terrific fit of laughing, our guides left us to our meditation. It was self-evident that the negroes had been fooled in some way by some other party, but just what or how, we could not find out by any inquiry among the fellows. We were discussing the probability of finding the way to the boat, others were chaffing the guide, the officers were wondering what the captain would say, while one merry individual was singing "Good again, Susanne, but susanna don't you cry." It was finally agreed to make an effort to follow the mule, which for so long hours we tried to do, but failed. So we built a fire and rested our weary limbs around it. If it was possible for me to recall all the utterances of our party on our weary tramp and at our bivouac I would not dare to put them on paper. Let it suffice to say that the "Darkey in Flanders" used innocent language compared with ours.

Finally it occurred to one of us that the Mississippi river ran from north to south. As we were on the west side, it was evident that as soon as we could find out the points of the compass by the rising sun, we would start out east, which seemed incorrect, as it was our only course. Accordingly the first rays were anxiously looked for, and when they appeared a wise soon all on our way, some hobbling, others despondingly, but all passing over the ground at a rapid rate. At about nine o'clock the boat hove in sight, when some shouts of welcome from, caught sight of the broad brown of the Mississippi, and the next moment we were on a chase. We were all soon on its bank, when our pilot told us we were almost a mile below the boat. The second mate was sent up with a yawl to bring up the second engineer, and who seemed to be furious on their first appearance, but when the whole main where we were, and they would wait up on the boat and report our condition. We built a fire and passed the time away. Just as the yawl came in sight, the guide's prediction that we would reach the boat in time for the parching of corn proved to be not far from the truth. We had the sympathy of the passengers when they heard our story, but the captain looked very glum. His officers were ordered to make preparations for future coon hunts in a very decided manner. After supper, while we were sitting in the hall, one of our companions, who had a long mechanic's rule, walked up to the bar and said: "Gentlemen, if you will all come and take a drink I will show you a story." After we drank, he continued: "Do you see that innocent looking man?" pointing to a man with unusual large dark eyes, who had been the quietest of our party. "That is the now-eyed mate of the Guinea, and I am the one-eyed devil he long har'. About twelve months ago we were on the Guinea and landed one evening a short distance above where we did last night. We got up a coon hunt, under the lead of the pilot, and we had a good time. When we returned, they wanted ten dollars. We thought that too much, and offered them five, which they would not take, and left us and did not return. I recognized them last night, but did not think that they would know me, but one of the fellowmen, they did; as for my friend and myself, why we've never met before." The crowd left the saloon while he was talking, remarked with considerable action, "Well, gentlemen, if you are ever on my road again you can have coon hunting, if you don't take any of my officers with you. I won't care a damn how long you stay.

SPIRIT.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

H. Riddle, Son & Co, 17 tubs butter; H J Baughman, 1 car lime; L. McKee, 101 castings; Frazer, M & Co, 178 bdls paper; Graham, Bro & Co, 1 car coal; J Havesky, 1 lot soap; McCullough & S, 11 sks rags, crate do; John Agnett, 10 bxs 1 bale; Anderson & B, 7 bxs dates; Wm. Bell & Co, 1 car coal; Jno. Hastings, 6 bales hard soap; W W Wallace, lot machine; Jno. Fleming & Co, 1 car coal; Jno. Caldwell & Son, 1 iron plow; Arbuckle & Co, 5 bbls apples, 5 do eggs; Jones, Pat & Co, 4 pcs shafting; J S Keating, 1 lot cake; Schoenaker & Co, 1 bbl pickles; Mc Cracken Bros, 15 bags c seed; W H Graf & Co, 93 bbls flour; Graham, Bro & Co, 1 car coal; Schneibach & R, 214 bags oats; Lon & Cooley, 1 bbl meal, 2 tubs lard; J J Ramseyer, 200 sks oats; Mills & Co, 91 bbls flour; Mc-Cord & Co, 5 bbls tobacco; Lyle, B & Mc, 53 cdses soap; Bill Lanfman & Bro, 1 car coal; J Woodwell & Co, 5 do; E Edmondson, 100 bdls oats; W Mullings, car scrap iron; Houch & A Mcd, 100 bbls flour; Mc Cord & Co, 1 bag; B H Rathe, lot couplages; J M Hale, 2 organs; Dilworth Bros, 1 bbl flour; Jno. Fleming & Co, 1 car potatoes; Voigt, A & Co, 126 bbls apples; W Freeman, 11 racks lard; Lindsay, S & Co, 100 step ladders; Yoder & Herd, 20 sks sugar; Fry, Irvin & Co, 1 bbl lard; Pfaff, Wm & Co, 3 do; Jno Hastings & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Keystone F G Co, 300 pgs iron; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; W J Meek, 3 cars rye.

ELEVATOR—W J Meek, 3 cars rye.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W H Loyd & Co, 1 car lime; Wright & Co, 1 car lumber; Hubbard, L & B, 1 case saws; J T Paiton, Jr, 5 bxs b powder; R R Robinson, 1 bf bls do; S M Hays, 1 bf bls do; Graham, Bro & Co, 1 car coal; Jno. Caldwell & Son, 1 lot pickles in vinegar; Fleming & Co, 20 bdls fence wire; Excelsior F G Co, 50 bxs pearl ash; Wm Hamm, 1 bbl and 1 keg but

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1872.

	Cents.
Bermis & Avery, Fairview, Pa	3
Conner, Mary, Milvale, Pa	3
Howard & Co., W., Derry, Pa	3
Kelley, Mrs. Mary, North Oakland	3
Maddox, D. F., Emnia, Ky	3
Minick, Geo. R., Baltimore, Md	3
Martin, Minnie, Fleming Station, O	3
Smith, Marion, Warren, O	3
Woodruff, Mrs. John, Rochester, Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will hold their regular monthly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. D. W. Pearson, D.D., of the Baptist church, will open the discussion on the question: "How can we best promote a revival of religion in these cities?"

Congratulatory.

On Thursday evening Mr. George Neemes, who is well known as having been for years connected with the Pittsburgh Gas Company, was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth McEnultz, at the residence of the latter on Webster avenue. The wedding was a quiet one, none but near friends having been invited to witness the ceremony, and to sit down to the rich feast of good things that came afterwards. We congratulate the happy couple and wish them years of happiness and prosperity.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river near Neville Island, yesterday morning. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon; but there was nothing whatever about his person, and no information as to who he was could be obtained. When found, the body was very much decomposed, and presented evidences of having been in the water for at least two weeks. It is supposed the deceased was a deck hand on the river, as there was no coat or vest on the body. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

The Last Opportunity of the Ladies.

The exhibition of the Wilson shuttle sewing machines from the World's Fair at Vienna, and the splendid variety of work manufactured by the Wilson, will close to-day at the headquarters of Mr. Lee B. Smith, No. 14 Sixth street. Those who have been unable as yet to see this elegant display should not fail to call to-day. The work exhibited is not done on the ornamented machines but on those sold for family use, the ordinary machines, sold at prices within the reach of all. The grand prize medal and diploma of honor, given the Wilson machine at the Vienna Fair, can be seen.

Cost of the Police Department.

Mayor's clerk Hartzel makes the following report of the cost of the police department for the year 1873:

For salaries	$205,987 67
For bills	12 425 63
	$218,413 30

The appropriation was $207,000, showing a deficiency of $11,413 29. Of the bills, $6,000 was for the telegraph, and this item will not occur again. It will be observed, however, that instead of an increase of the number of the police, which has been talked of, a reduction of the force will be absolutely necessary, as the appropriation remains the same as last year.

Lawrence Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held in this city yesterday morning, when a Board of Directors was elected to serve during the ensuing year.

This election resulted as follows: Thomas D. Messler, J. N. McCullough, G. W. Case, John B. Jackson, A. L. Crawford, R. W. Cunningham and Caleb B. Wick.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Thomas D. Messler was re-elected President and F. M. Hutchinson Secretary and Treasurer.

The results of the past year's business were very satisfactory to the shareholders, showing a surplus of two and three-quarters per cent on the stock, after having paid quarterly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Suit About Brick Clay.

In the District court yesterday, a bill in equity was filed between Dr. A. G. Walter and Robert Mawhinney. The plaintiff owns a section of lots, on Cooper street, along a twenty foot alley, Sixth ward, and the defendant, a brick manufacturer, it is alleged has taken the clay from the aforesaid lots, five in number, to the depth of about twenty feet and has used the same in the conduct of his business; that Mawhinney endeavored to take the clay from the alley but was restrained by the Common Pleas court, on petition of John McGarvey; that in order to obtain possession of the clay, the respondent had pas ed an ordinance by councils, giving him the right to grade said alley; that the respondent has no right to perform said work, and in doing so irreparable damage will be done the plaintiff. He therefore asks for an injunction restraining the respondent from removing said clay.

Inquiries After a Missing Man.

The following letter has been received at the Mayor's office from a resident of Harrisburg:

"A citizen of this place, one Rudolph White, a dealer in a patent sewing machine, has strangely disappeared, and his wife and family who still reside here, are much distressed, fearing that he may have been murdered, as the last they have heard of him, was in September, 1873, at which time he left Monongahela City to go to your city. A man named James B. Neal, of West Salem, Ohio, writes me that he read a piece in the Cleveland *Herald*, dated the latter part of September, 1873, which had been copied from the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL paper, to the effect that a man named White, a partner in the sewing machine business, disappeared from one of your city hotels leaving an umbrella, valise, big coat, &c., and fears were entertained that he had been foully dealt with."

White is described as a man about five and a half feet high, round shouldered, and moustache, and as speaking through his nose.

The Temperance Excitement.

The renowned orator John B. Gough appears at a matinee lecture this afternoon at Library Hall. His subject will be "*Peculiar People*," but as he always entertains his hearers with more or less of his particular hobby "temperance" we presume he will give us his views of the present "whisky crusade" which is agitating our neighboring State of Ohio. We are rather afraid to attempt to make any conjectures as to whether Mr. G. will take sides with the ladies or not; as he is a man of too sound judgment to hazard the reputation of the "temperance cause," by advising its advocates to proceed in any measure, which might bring it into disrepute. Yet knowing how exceedingly strong he is in the "faith" we will not be far wrong we think, when we predict that he will tell his hearers how to start our ladies on the "war path." Tickets to the matinee are only 50 cents—for sale at the Library and at Hubley's, Penn avenue. A large and fashionable audience will no doubt greet the eminent gentleman at half-past two to-day.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Oates Comic Opera Company will give the "Grand Duchess" at two o'clock this afternoon, and "Fortunio" in the evening.

The benefit last night was a triumph for the *petit* songstress. "Standing room only" was posted early in the evening, and by nine o'clock it might have been supplemented with "in the lobbies." The Bohemian Girl was sung and acted with much more attention to the proprieties than any opera we have heard this week. It was enjoyable throughout. Mrs. Oates has been announced for the matinee engagement next week, which is acceptable news to all who relish good music with a dash of fun and frolic.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Two performances here to day, matinee and evening—both good in every feature. Prof. Allen's exposure of the box, bag and basket trick alone will be worth paying the price of admission to see.

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.

There was no diminution, yesterday, in the demand for seats at the Academy for Carncross & Dixey's minstrels performances. To be sure of a good place, secure it in advance at Haley music store, 103 Smithfield street or at the Academy box-office.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Register having reported the election of Henry A. Freyvogle, of Pittsburgh, as assignee of Mark Campbell, bankrupt, the same was confirmed.

E. R. Jones, trustee of the Smithfield Savings bank, of Pittsburgh, was allowed to intervene with the Fourth National bank, of this city, creditors, against C. L. Graff, of Pittsburgh, debtor.

The choice of George H. Stover, of this city, as assignee of Joseph H. Davis, bankrupt, was approved.

In case of the Brady's Bend Iron Company bankruptcy, an argument was heard on motion for injunction, J. B. Neale, Esq., and Davenport & Griffith appearing for, and E. S. Golden, Esq., against the same. Injunction granted against Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., et al. Petitioners for injunction required to file bond in $100,000. Bond presented and approved.

On motion of Malcom Hay, Esq., John G. Freeze, Esq., of Bloomsburg, was admitted a member of the Bar of this Court.

District Court — Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Adam Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., was relieved yesterday, by Judge Kirkpatrick, until Monday. Subsequently, Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick sat for the purpose of hearing the arguments of counsel on legal questions raised in the case.

Christian Beisel vs. Henry Garber; action to recover for blacksmithing done from September 10th, 1868, to December 20th, 1870, amounting to $225 75. The suit terminated by the defendant confessing judgment to the amount of $145.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The Quarter Sessions argument list is still under consideration.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Its Discussion in Common Council.

The Two-thirds Rate of Taxation.

Amendments Offered and Negatived.

The Ordinance Finally Passed Without Amendment.

The Common Council met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Major Negley in the chair. E. S. Morrow, City Clerk, was chosen clerk pro tem.

The President stated that the meeting had been called to consider the appropriation ordinance, as passed in Select Council.

Mr. Fox moved to consider the ordinance section by section.

Mr. Fulton moved as an amendment that the Council concur in the ordinance, as a whole.

Mr. Duff objected, and the ordinance came up as original business.

Mr. Fulton moved the suspension of the rules to put the ordinance on its third reading and final passage. Carried—yeas, 26, nays, 5.

Mr. Fox renewed his motion to consider the ordinance seriatim.

Mr. Fulton renewed his amendment to finally pass the ordinance as it came from Select Council.

Mr. Aull objected to hasty action, and demanded a careful consideration of the subject.

Mr. Fulton thought every member was already fully conversant with the subject, and was prepared to act. There was no time to lose as, if the ordinance was not passed on Saturday (to-day,) the city would have no appropriation at all for the present year.

AN AMENDMENT TO RESTORE THE TWO-THIRDS RATE.

Mr Negley, (Mr. Fulton in the chair,) took the floor and offered the following amendment:

That the millage be as provided in the appropriation ordinance, excepting those districts marked by the law of 1868, (City Code, page 49, section 19), and all other lands, in the city, used for agricultural purposes, shall be classed "rural," which shall pay but two-thirds thereof.

Mr. Negley followed in a very able and forcible address in support of his amendment. He gave a history of the consolidation movement, and the reason why the two-thirds rate of taxation was fixed by act of Assembly. As the rural wards had been forced in, by a vote of the old city wards, it was agreed that but a two-thirds rate of tax should be collected in those wards. He also explained the meaning of the words "class of subjects," as used in the Constitution, and held that it was perfectly consistent to class one portion of real estate as "rural" and make a uniform levy thereon.

Mr. Seibert indorsed the views of Mr. Negley, in the main, and supported his amendment. He would fix as an act of injustice to drag the East end in; and especially unjust, after compromising with them on the tax question, to violate the terms of the contract.

Dr. Wood did not believe in passing any measure, in itself unjust, because there seemed to be a necessity for it. It was said if the ordinance did not pass to-day, we would have no money to run the city government. He did not recognize any necessity for doing an act of injustice. It was unjust to assess rural property, (not benefited by fire department, police, by water, etc., to the same extent as the old wards), as heavily as the old parts of the city. He would vote for Mr. Negley's amendment, but thought the lines should have included rural property on the South Side.

Major Negley stated that his amendment did include rural property in the South Side wards.

Dr. Wood inferred the amendment in the view of the fact that it included the South Side property classed as rural.

Mr. Fox opposed the amendment, and favored any equal millage for the whole city.

Mr. Fulton explained that the act of Assembly required the appropriations to be made this month—or not later than the close of this month—and after Saturday there could be no ordinance passed.

President Negley—Then we had better pass the ordinance and adjourn. If we have no deliberating power, we need not remain in session any longer than to pass a motion to adopt.

Mr. Fulton held that Major Negley's amendment was absurd, in so far as it attempted to change the status of property on the South Side. It simply contemplated the repeal of an act of Assembly by an ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh. It was needless to say such a thing could not be done. Whatever might be done for the relief of the East End ward's, the South Side wards could not be affected by it in the least. He concluded by answering the positions taken by Mr. Negley, and held that under the new Constitution there could be no discrimination in favor of any class of property. The act of Assembly did so discriminate, but the Constitution wipes that discrimination out. He went further, and held that the new districts were benefited, in the matter of expenditures, far beyond any additional taxation imposed.

Mr. Morrison made a special appeal in behalf of the Twenty-second ward, which he represented. It was larger in area than the entire city of Allegheny, and the "most rural" of all the rural wards. He explained the position of that large tract; denied that it had been, or could be, benefitted by consolidation, to the same degree that other districts had been, and that it would be the grossest injustice to tax the property owners there at the full rate.

After some further debate, the question was called on Mr. Negley's amendment. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted—

AYES—Messrs. Aull, Cunningham, Duff, Glass, Morrison, Perchment, Siebert, West, Wood, Negley—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Carle, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Meyers, Rowell, Rolfe H. D., Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, Weisser—27.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

IN ANOTHER FORM.

Mr. Negley then changed his amendment so as to exclude any property on the South Side, and in this form renewed it. The yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 10; nays, 27, Lost.

A NEW METHOD OF EQUALIZATION.

Dr. Wood then proposed the following amendment:

Provided, That the Board of Revisors shall examine the location and advantages possessed by the taxable property subject to the taxes levied in items first, thirteenth and fourteenth; and whenever, in the judgment of said Board, property does not possess the advantages of water, police or fire department, or a reasonable share thereof, they shall mark such property "rural," and upon all property situated within the limits of the city so marked, the taxes levied in items one, thirteen and fourteen shall be but two-thirds of the rates established in said items.

Mr. Meyran thought this proposition was the nearest approach to a true valuation of the tax of Dr. Wood's that he had yet seen, and he would be glad if it could be legally carried into effect.

Mr. Fulton remarked that the proposition was an important one, and under the new constitution than that offered by Mr. Negley.

The yeas and nays were called, and the result was:

AYES—Messrs. Aull, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Fox Jno. A., Glass, Milligan, James G., Meyran, Chas., Morrison, David B., Perchment, P. D., Rolfe, H. D., Bush, Marker, Siebert, Jno. Turney, Jno. W., Wood, W. H., Weisser, Frank H., Wood, E. A., Negley, W. B.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Epping, Flinn, Jr., Fulton, R. J., Hogle, F., Ihmsen, D., Kerr, Wm., Knowland, Jno., Kurtz, J., Laughran, P., Mears, Saml., Brown, W. C., McCord, J. P., Rolfe, H. M., Rowswell, Thos., Robinson, David, Scott, Jno. H., Shaltenbrand, L. J., Thomas, J. D.—20.

THE FINAL PASSAGE.

The question was then called on the passage of the ordinance as it came from the Select Council.

Mr. Duff moved to take $18,000 from the contingent fund, and add the same to the police appropriation. He stated that, if this were not done, the police force would have to be reduced to two hundred—or twenty-one less than at present.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The yeas and nays were then called on the final passage of the ordinance. The result was:

YEAS—Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Carle, Epping, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Meyran, Brown, Rolfe M. H., Rowswell, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Turney, Weisser, Wood, E. A.—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Aull, Cunningham, Duff, Morrison, McCord, Perchment, Rolfe H. D., Siebert, Turney, Negley—10.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the ordinance relative to Sewer on School alley, and presented a remonstrance against the same. The whole matter was referred back to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. Aull presented petition relocating Main street, thirty-sixth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, remonstrance against opening Homewood avenue, twenty-first ward. Same reference.

A number of petitions relative to wooden buildings, street openings, etc., were presented and referred.

CHANGE OF GRADES.

Mr. Negley offered the following:

WHEREAS, Section eleventh of the act of April 1, 1868 entitled "an act supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enacts that no street or highway shall be opened graded or paved in any part of the territory consolidated with the city by the act of 1867, unless upon the written application of a majority in interest of the owners whose property is situated or abuts thereon—excepting in that part heretofore known as the borough of Lawrenceville, and in that part of Pitt township lying between the Ninth ward and said borough, Therefore

Resolved, That the City Attorney be requested to furnish this Council, by its next meeting, his written opinion on the following questions of law: After a grade has been duly and legally established on Liberty avenue, or any other avenue or street in that part of the city which requires a petition as aforesaid), and a written application of a majority in interest of the owners whose property is situated or abuts thereon, has been presented to Councils, and the same has been passed (under the Penn avenue act) in the hands of a Commission to execute, and such Commission have already made a contract for the grading, etc., of such street or avenue — whether the city can, by ordinance or otherwise, change such grade—and if it can, will it not require, before such new grade can be carried out, a new written application of a majority in interest of the owners whose property is situated or abouts thereon, in favor of such new grade; and whether, if such new grade be made and carried out, without such new written application, the city will not be liable to pay therefor.

Referred to the City Attorney.

Council then adjourned.

NAVIGATION.

Revised Rules and Regulations.

The Supervising Inspectors have adopted new rules and regulations for river navigation, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

List of appliances for steamboats: Swain's safety valve, Braff's life raft, Ogden's life raft, Ornusher's life saving stool and settee, for excursions only; Woodin's cork mattress, Fleetwood's marine drag, Peck's berth and bottom life preserver, Stever's repeating fire extinguisher, Coll's improved steam syphon pump, salamander fellows of the United States and Foreign Felting Company New York; Thompson's seat, Beal's marine drag, Sheller's combination signal and flash light.

Rule—Hereafter it shall be the duty of all Inspectors making inspections to report correctly at the end of the year, to Supervising Inspectors, the number of boilers in each of their local districts then inspected.

Rule—There must be means provided in all boilers using the low-water gauges, which are operated by means of a float inside the same to prevent the float getting into the steam pipe, in case it gets adrift in the boiler.

Rule—All boilers or sets of boilers employed on board of vessels, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress relating to steam vessels, approved February 28, 1871, for the purpose of generating steam, shall have attached to them at least one gauge that will correctly indicate the pressure of steam.

Substitute for Rule 14—Pilot Rules, Western Rivers—All steamers descending the Mississippi river between Cairo and New Orleans, during the time between sunset and sunrise, must keep the main channel, except in times of high water.

Substitute for Rule 11 and 12—Pilot Rules, Western River—Steamer descending the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Louisville and New Orleans, may run down any island chute when the same has water for the purpose, and is free from obstructions.

Substitute for Rule 13—Pilot Rules, Western Rivers—Steamers descending the Mississippi river, between Cairo and New Orleans, may in daylight run a chute which has sufficient water for the purpose, and is free from obstructions.

Resolved, That all action of this Board approving low water alarm indicators is hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the banca tin plug is the most reliable low water alarm now known to this Board.

Resolved, That all previous acts, rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, also all circulars and resolutions relating to or in any way conflicting with the same, be and are hereby repealed.

Resolved, That baled cotton shall be considered as complying with section 4 of the act of February 28, 1871, relating to steam vessels, when it is in good and reasonable condition.

Resolved, That the action of this Board approving steam registering gauges be and the same is hereby revoked.

Resolved, That two of certificates of inspection shall be required on board towing and freight steamers.

Resolved, That the Treasury Department be requested to furnish the local boards of steamboat inspectors with bound duplicates of the certificates of inspection by this Board.

The Committee on Pilot Rules for Western Rivers, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the carrying of signal lights on the Monongahela river, report as follows:

"Steamers on this river, when bridges crossing the same are free, and are compelled to use joined chimneys to enable them to pass under bridges, which joints preclude the possibility of their exhibiting signals in the usual places. Therefore, your committee are of opinion that the local inspectors have ample authority to place signals on steamers plying on this river where the efficiency of the same will be fully equal to signal lights in the old position."

THE M'CULLY ESTATE.

Appraisers Report of his Property—Schedule and Valuations—Over One Million Dollars of Assets.

Messrs. Charles Lockhart and C. W. Hubbard, appointed by the court to examine and report a schedule and valuation on the property of the late Jame McCully, yesterday presented to Register Gray an inventory, of which the following is a copy:

REAL ESTATE.

Lot and warehouse No. 178 and 174 Wood street	$ 60,000 00
Lot and building No. 180 Wood street	15,000 00
One-half of lot and building No. 182 Wood street, less mortgage, $7,000	1,000 00
Lot and warehouse on Church alley, in rear of 182 Wood street	2,500 00
Lots Nos. 184 and 186 Wood street, subject to ground rent of $1,200 per annum, $575 00; subject to a 3 foot alley to Wood street; subject to a claim for a back rent, $500	20,000 00
Lot and warehouse 221 and 223 Liberty and Seventh streets	50,000 00
Lot and warehouse on seventh street in rear of the above	12,000 00
Lot and warehouse on Seventh street, adjoining the above	13,500 00
Lot and warehouse, No. 963 Liberty street	18,000 00
Lot and warehouse, corner of railroad and Penn avenue	73,000 00
Lot, stores and dwellings, 329, 334 and 336 Liberty street, subject to ground rent, $1,000 per annum	35,000 00
Lot and dwelling, corner of Gay and White Hall alley	2,500 00
Farm in Mercer county, 568 acres, situated in Sandy Spring township, bounded by lands of D Hoge, dennings and others	23,000 00
Farm at Lawrence station, Allegheny county, 125 acres	37,500 00
Three-eighths interest in Kipp, Lockhart & Co.'s land	1,000 00
"J S. Negley" property, Highland avenue, city, 16 acres	80,000 00
Simpson place, Highland avenue, city, 23 acres	80,000 00
"Berlin place," Highland avenue, city, 66 acres	125,000 00
Pleasant homestead, Highland avenue, city, 5 acres	20,000 00
About 2 acres, below water works	2,000 00
Total	$665,000 00

Household furniture, horses, cattle, farming implements, &c	8,508 77
Cash in hand and house	23,347 77
3 shares Hand street Bridge Co's stock	715 00
5 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company's stock	275 00
125 shares Allegheny gas company	4,375 00
5 shares Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co.'s stock	352 00
14 shares P., Ft. W. and C. R. R. Co.'s stock	1,344 00
30 shares Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.'s stock	900 00
124 shares Iron City National bank stock	12,400 00
100 shares National Bank of Commerce stock	13,508 00
50 shares American bank stock	6,000 00
Mortgages	171,219 00
Promissory notes	56,050 00
Due bills	87,120 85
Personal property	21,200 00
Real estate	668,000 00
Total	$1,049,200 39

THE COST OF THE WATER WORKS.

An Estimate from an Ex-Commissioner —The Changes Made in Plans.

Mr. Laufman, of the late Water Commission, who is well posted as to the estimates and figures on the plan adopted for the new works gives the following approximate of cost:

Pipe	$1,250,000
Three pairs of engines	375,000
Three reservoirs	600,000
Boilers (estimate)	50'000
Land	450,000
Foundation and pumping house	250,000
Bridge, Negley's Run (estimate)	65,000
Stop gates	50 000
Fire plugs	15,000
Laying fifteen miles of pipe, lead included	90,000
Salaries three years	83,000
Total	$3,795,000
Contingent, 10 per cent	380,000
Total	$4,175,000
Roadway about reservoirs	150,000
Total cost	$4,325,000

THE FINAL PASSAGE.

He thinks that the improvements to the grounds, estimated at $150,000, need not cost more than $15,000, and that the estimate for contingencies, $380,000, will scarcely be required. In that event the total cost will not reach four millions of dollars.

Mr. Laufman, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Littell, gives the following statement of change of the original plans:

1. In making the reservoirs larger.

2. Placing them on the steam instead of a hydraulic engine at the Herron's Hill reservoir.

3. In pumping direct into the Hiland avenue reservoir, instead of first into Brilliant Hill, then into Hiland reservoir. This was done to save the cost of the intermediate engines, and the fuel which would have to be used.

4. A change in the line of the water pipes from Elisworth avenue to Center avenue.

These are all the changes made from the original plans, and it is claimed they are changes that saved the city money.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.

Suit Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

G. W. Guthrie, Esq., counsel for Peter Kleman, John Crouse and George Muth, cattle dealers, under the name of Kleman & Muth, have entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for damages for an alleged breach of contract. Plaintiffs allege that according to an agreement made with the agent of the company in 1871 they were to be charged a certain pro rata sum per car for the shipment of cattle between East Liberty and Philadelphia and New York. That they then shipped large quantities, being the heaviest dealers in stock at this point, and that the prices were $100, $80 and $60 per car between the points named; that they have subsequently learned that J. T. Alexander and others have shipped cattle from Chicago to Philadelphia at the same and even less rates than they (Kleman & Co.) were paying from here east; that as early as in 1867 Kleman had intended removing to Chicago, but had been persuaded by the railroad authorities to give up the plan by reason of their promise to "pro rate' as Kleman & Co. desired. That up to the present time these excessive charges amount to $40,655 on cars sent to Philadelphia, and $5,980 on cars sent to New York, and for this sum they enter suit on the grounds of violation of contract by said company; and that as common carriers, they are bound to charge a uniform price for the same class of goods. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell appear for the company.

Extensive Brewery Sold.

Yesterday the extensive brewery of Mr. H. Hechleman, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was sold for the benefit of the creditors of the proprietor. Several of the creditors bought in the property and stock for the sum of $58,000.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending February 26, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sewing Machine Treadle—Wm. I Mann, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 17, 1874.

Atmospheric Car Brake—Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh. Application filed December 8, 1873.

Securing Cap Plates to Lock Cases—John Hamill, Pittsburgh. Application filed January 9, 1874.

Plow—John C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh. Application filed July 23, 1873.

Spike Machine—Thomas H. Johns, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Albert Tomlinson, same place. Application filed May 31, 1873.

Tire Heating Furnace—John K. Sax and George W. Kear, Pittston. Application filed January 8, 1874.

Horse-Nail Machine—Job Whyshall, Jr., and Charles M. Merrick, New Brighton. Application filed February 4, 1874.

Grinding Mill—John S. Phillippy, Shafferstown, and George L. Eiser, Durlach. Application filed January 22, 1874.

Running Gear for Wagons—Peter B. Cunningham, Freehold. Application filed July 25, 1873.

Water Wheel—John L. Beers, Cocolamus. Application filed December 20, 1873.

Blasting Plug—Gideon Frisbee, Reading. Application filed December 4, 1873.

Pulverizer—John Ferguson, Clearfield. Application filed November 21, 1873.

Rollers, whose diameters are equal and are adjustable by a set-screw, are made, by means of gear-wheels of unequal diameter, to revolve at a different rate of speed.

Cartridge Creasing Implement—William B. Hall, Lancaster. Application filed January 8, 1874.

Car Coupling—Jonathan X. Pease, Irwin's Station, assignor of one-half his right to Charles H. Caruthers. Application filed December 13, 1873.

Ore Washer—Daniel Zeigler, Lewiston. Application filed September 8, 1873.

Apparatus for Utilizing Waste Gasses in Metallurgic Furnaces—Peter L. Weimer, Lebanon. Application filed January 8, 1874.

Hat Brush—Francis Hickman, Reading. Application filed December 8, 1873.

Means for Preventing Reverberations in Public Halls—Joseph P. Taylor, New Brighton. Application filed December 15, 1873.

Machine for Coloring paper—Carl Wolmuth, Bethlehem. Application filed May 14, 1873.

Animal Trap—James C. Maloy, Johnstown. Application filed January 9, 1874.

OHIO.

Die for Welding Links—C. H. Williams, Cleveland.

Claw Bar—D. Ferenback, Toledo.

Tooth Brush—J. G. LaFonte, Dayton.

Evans Trough Hanger—L. W. Jones & B. D. Evans, Nelsonville.

Harvester—J. D. Martin, Frazeysburg, O.

Fruit Picker—L. W. Overholser, Augiaize Co.

Pitman—J. F. Leibering, Akron.

Railway Rail Joints—A. Johnson, Whricksville.

Belt Clamp—P. Minnich & C, Lohnes, Springfield.

Combined Gate and Ash-Sifter—George Washington Peitit, Fairmount, W. Va. Application filed May 11, 1872.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.

The Ladies' Meetings Create No Commotion Among the Dealers.

A special meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association was announced to be held yesterday afternoon. As a lively interest was manifested by a number of persons to know what action the Association would take in regard to the ladies' movement, a COMMERCIAL reporter called upon several of the most prominent members, who was informed that no notice whatever was taken of the ladies' movement. In reply to the question, "What are your views of this proposed movement?" the gentleman called upon stated that the liquor dealers felt no uneasiness whatever about the matter. They claim that they have the law to protect them and their business, and still state that if the ladies enter their saloons and conduct themselves properly they will be treated as ladies, but if they commence praying and singing they will be turned over to the police.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GOUGH takes a hand in the temperance movement.

Coroner Inquests were held by Coroner McCallin during the month which closes today.

The excavation for the foundations walls of Plunkett Co.'s new glass works, on the South Side, has been completed.

MR. WILLIAM FLINN, the well-known contractor has taken unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss N. Galbraith. We congratulate the groom.

THE United States mails will be carried between this city on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, instead of on packets, on and after Monday next.

A GERMAN, who had the misfortune to kill the colored man Smith at Brown's chapel, Allegheny City, a few weeks ago, will have a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nellile this afternoon.

WE ARE indebted to Gildenfenny & Hess for a package containing the latest illustrary weeklies and illustrated papers. Their stock of books and notions is full, and sold at twenty per cent. off for cash.

AS NUMBERS of officials have been engaged this week in visiting the stations along the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, inspecting the property of the company, and the condition of the road.

A NOTICE has been received at Lofink's tavern, Troy Hill, that the lady crusaders will hold a prayer meeting in this house on Sunday afternoon. The notice is said to be signed by "pro nam and Pittsburgh."

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night at which they approved bills to the amount of $75, and also decided to report favorably to Councils towards the establishment of a shindery in the outskirts of the city.

MR. SAMUEL HASTINGS, of Allegheny, who was awarded the contract for the building of the new engine house, corner of Bingham and Ninth streets, has now declined it and the work has been given to Messrs. L. Benz & Bro., who will give ample security. Their bid was $12,075.

On Wednesday evening two lady passengers in car No. 20 were so badly frightened by the rapid approach of a locomotive, at the Federal street caossing, Allegheny, that they jumped from the car, falling upon the railroad. The engine approached to within a few feet of them before it could be stopped.

New and Inodorous Means of Unhairing Hides.

This is accomplished, according to Prof. Boettger, and published in the *Gerber Zeitung*, by the use of a compound obtained by taking one part of crystallized natron sulphydrate and three parts of carbonate of lime, and reducing them to a fine powder, afterward mixing them well together. The powder is then wet with water until it is a thick pulp, and then put on in a layer, of the thickness of the back of a knife, all over the hairy side of the hide. In a very short time (two or three minutes) the thicker hair will become quite soft mass, which is easily removed with water. If the preparation is left on a little longer, a corrosion of the hide takes place. By putting it in well-stoppered bottles, the powder can be kept for any length of time without deteriorating.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—River forty-three feet and falling fast. Departed—Anades, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—River falling slowly, with twenty-two feet in canal and twenty feet in Indian Pass, a fall of six inches in twenty-four hours. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Gen. Buell, Cincinnati; Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Parker, Memphis; Church, New Orleans; Edna and barges, Ironton; Wild Duck and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 27.—Cloudy, with indications of snow or rain. Mercury 31 to 40 degrees. River thirty-nine feet two inches and falling slowly. Port List: Down—Morning Star Alice Brown and barges, Simpson Horner and barges, Charmer, Carrascon. Up—Quickstep, N. Miller, Wild Duck, Liberty No. 3, generally with good trips. Business good.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—River declining slowly, with thirty feet on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Bransford, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Ida Hellman, Paducah; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 27.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Julia, St. Louis; Imperial, New Orleans. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville. River rising eight inches. Cloudy and mild.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Maggie, Illinois river; Sam Roberts, Cairo; Colossa, Keokuk. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Belle of Shreveport, Red river; Sam Roberts, Cairo; Dictator, Peru. River falling slowly. Cloudy and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—Cloudy and warmer. River rising slowly; a large amount of drift running. Arrived—Nashville, Little Rock. Departed—Turner, Louisville; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Vicksburg, St. Louis; Clarksville, Little Rock.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 27.—Down—Future City and barges, R. E. Lee. No boats up to-day. River rising. Warm and hazy.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Arrived—Susie Silver, St. Louis. Departed—John F. Tolle, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Cloudy and pleasant.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Cattle—Receipts 2,450 head. Market quiet and prices rather easier; sales of fair to choice cows at $4 50@5 50, with a couple lots extra at $5 80@6 12; closing weak. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head. Market quiet and prices weak and lower at $4 80@5 20 for common to fair; $5 30@5 60 for good to choice. Closing with a good many unsold. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Market quiet; best grades steady; good to choice $5 50@6.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, February 27.—Cattle—Receipts 16 car loads less than last week; average quality same as last week. No change in market.

Sheep and Lambs—Market ruled 1@2c higher than last week; average quality not as good; common to fair $5 50@6 50; fair to good $6 50@7 50; extra $8 00.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

There are five divorce cases pending in Erie.

Elizabeth Furnace, Blair county, was blown out on the 21st inst.

Furnace No. 1 of the Stewart Iron Works, Sharon, is again in blast.

It is said the Milton Car Works are to be removed to Harrisburg.

Danville has a small Tammany in the shape of a water works ring.

The "old mill" in New Castle has not suspended, nor will it do so.

The Chester county duck, which is forty-six years old, is made of china.

A society with the initials S. f. t. P. o. C. t. A., has been formed in Scranton. Bergh will rejoice.

In Chester county, women have been elected to the office of school director, in five different districts.

To wear Bloomers or not to wear Bloomers? is the question now agitating Reading youngladyhood.

The Burton well at Millerstown, struck the third sand on the 26th, and is reported at 800 barrels per day.

There are eighteen colleges with 3,537 students, in the region inhabited by the "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The Wyoming Fire Insurance Company, of Wilkesbarre, has appointed a Receiver to wind up their business.

At a farmer's sale in Alsace township, Berks county, recently, a horse twenty-eight years old was sold for $220.

Duncannon, Perry county, is excited over the birth of a baby, of the male persuasion weighing two ounces.

A lad named Spurgeon C